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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

A Brilliant Little Affair.—We have seen a letter written by a Petersburg soldier to his father here, in which he states that on the night of the 7th, (Thursday last,) the company at Centreville to which he was attached, numbering about 75, was sent out on a scouting expedition in the direction of Fairfax Courthouse, it having been understood in camp that the Yankees had advanced, or were advancing to that place. The company had proceeded about seven miles from Centreville, when they fell in with a company of Federals, about 68 strong, whom they immediately attacked, and so vigorous was their charge and so surprised and alarmed were the enemy, that a speedy and complete victory over them ensued. 18 of them were killed and the rest taken prisoners. The greater number of the latter were Irish and Dutch, the cats-paws of the Yankees in this war.

The letter from which we derive the above intelligence is dated the 8th, Friday, and is the latest we have from the army at Centreville.

This is another brilliant evidence of the courage and daring spirit of our soldiers.

Petersburg Express, 12th.

Burning Bridges.—The telegraph brings us the important news, that several bridges on the railway between Atlanta and Chattanooga, were burned on Friday night Also that the bridge over the Hiawassee river, at Charleston, Tennessee, 75 miles Southwest of Knoxville, on the line of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, and the bridge across the Holston river, in the Eastern part of Tennessee, on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, were destroyed by fire on the same night. In the latter instance, a considerable portion of the track was destroyed. We are informed that this has been perpetrated by "Union traitors" evidently by preconcerted plans. The telegraph wires have been destroyed at some points and removed from others, and the trains of course, for the present, are not running. The bridge over the Holston river was some two or three hundred feet in length and of very superior structure.

Such acts of vandalism on the part of the Lincoln Unionists, ought to be followed by their instantaneous expulsion from East Tennessee. The Government ought forthwith to inaugurate a movement in sufficient force to punish these vile traitors and to put it out of their power to do any further mischief.

This business of burning bridges and destroying the telegraphic wires, thereby cutting off all communications between East and West, at such a momentous crisis, is a very serious affair indeed, and demands the speediest attention of the proper authorities with a view to their efficient interference.—*Petersburg Express.*

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—The Appeal's correspondent says that General Grant sent a flag of truce yesterday to Columbus for an exchange of prisoners. General Polk refused to comply in consequence of the insulting characters of the proposition.

The bearer of the flag acknowledged a loss of 800. We captured 200 prisoners, and the enemy 26 of our men, most of whom were on the sick list. The Federal gun-boats were badly damaged by our batteries.

Another attack is expected on the Kentucky side.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—Intelligence from Washington City states that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is broken so extensively that it cannot be repaired until the Spring. This disaster, with the blockade of the Potomac and interruptions of the railways, has caused a heavy advance upon provisions, fuel, &c. Coal is selling for $20 per ton, wood at $12 per cord, and other things in proportion.

The Robberies in the Rappahannock.—FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 11.—A Federal steamer threw 140 shells into Urbana (in Middlesex county) on Friday last, seriously damaging a church and some of the dwellings in Urbana. The Confederates killed two of the Federals and wounded others, while the vandals were engaged in a negro stealing expedition in that neighborhood on the previous day.

An Eye for an Eye.—Our readers have seen accounts of the trial of the Savannah privateers in progress in New York, at the latest advices, and the conviction of one of them. Immediately upon the capture of these privateers, and in response to the proclamation of Lincoln, declaring that persons so captured would be treated as *pirates*, President Davis sent a messenger to Washington, to inform the Government there, that if the threat contained in that proclamation should be carried out a similar punishment would be inflicted on prisoners in our hands. Accordingly, on yesterday lots were required to be drawn by the Colonels and Captains, who are prisoners, to determine, first, who should be hung in place of the privateer already convicted, and secondly who should stand as the representative of each of the other twelve privateers whose cases had not been disposed of when last heard from. It was determined in advance that each of the ten Colonels in our hands should stand for one of the privateers, and the only question to be settled as to them was which Colonel should stand for this or that privateer. With the Captains there was a larger range, as only three of them had to be selected from a large number. Colonel Corcoran having been sent South, Mr. Ely was required to draw for him, and it so happened that the lot fell to him (Col. Corcoran,) to die for the privateer already found guilty. His is the only name we have heard in connection with the solemn proceeding. The nine other Colonels and three Captains had their places assigned them. As we have said, we are not furnished with their names.

Richmond Whig, 12th.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14, 1861.

THE 1ST REGIMENT.—Cos. F and H, (the Lafayette and Independent of this town,) are expected to arrive here this afternoon or to-morrow morning. They are said to have passed Warsaw at 7 P. M. yesterday.

A letter from Raleigh, of Tuesday last, says, "A telegraph to Gov. Clark yesterday, said the regiment would be disbanded to-day (Tuesday) at Weldon. Everybody is much disappointed, as preparations were being made to give a grand reception."

Several of the Companies, (from Edgecombe, Halifax, Fayetteville, &c.,) would have been taken greatly out of their way by being carried to Raleigh, wherefore the disbandonment at Weldon is a measure of convenience and economy.

Four of the Western companies passed through Raleigh yesterday afternoon, on their way home.

THE CUMBERLAND CAVALRY.—We learn that 1st Lieutenant Wm. H. Lutterloh has been compelled to resign by ill health, and that 2d Lieutenant Jos. Baker has been recommended for 1st Lieut., Junior 2d Lieut. James F. T. Williams for 2d Lieut., and John P. Person, Orderly Sergeant, has been recommended for Junior 2d Lieutenant.

THE SCOTCH GRAYS.—A business letter from a member of this Robeson company at Fort Caswell says,—

"When not drilling we are busy filling sand-bags and placing them in the roof of the citadel, in order to render it bomb-proof, which, by the way, I think should have been done sooner, but any how it is better "late than never." The other day we mounted a large rifle cannon, and if the yankees should think it worth while to give us a call we will give them a "warm reception."

"The health of the garrison is tolerably good; several of our company have the measles, but none are dangerous."

SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that Judge Howard arrived yesterday morning, and opened Court during the forenoon.

SALT.—In the Petersburg Express of the 12th we find the following advertisement, which we copy for the public benefit, hoping that arrangements will be made, *immediately*, to send some one on with the necessary funds to get a supply of at least 2800 bushels for this place:—

To Persons Wanting Salt.—Any person or association of persons, wanting SALT, *not for speculation*, are informed that the South-Side Company has made an arrangement with the Virginia and Tennessee Company, by which they can send an Engine and Cars for one or more loads. The conditions upon which the Salt will be sent for is, that the parties bespeaking a train must have 2800 bushels ready to load on the cars when they reach the Salt Works, and hands to load it, and that there shall be no detention of any kind. The charge for sending this train and bringing the Salt from the Salt Works to Petersburg, or any Depot on the South-Side Railroad, will be 65 cents per hundred pounds.

H. D. BIRD, Sup't.

The salt costs, we believe, 50 cents per bushel of 50 lbs. at the Salt Works. The freight to Petersburg will be 32½ cents; the freight from Petersburg to this place perhaps 50 cents, and the handling, &c. probably 17½ cents. If this rough estimate be correct, the cost here will be $1 50 per bushel of 50 lbs. But suppose it should cost $2, that will be far better than no salt at all.

By all means let a train load be secured for this place, with a certified agreement that it is "not for speculation."

NO MORE COTTON.—We see that an idea is advanced, and received with much favor in some quarters, to plant no cotton next year, as a means of punishing the yankees, who require 600,000 bales a year for the use of their factories. We exceedingly doubt the policy of such a course. In the first place, it would punish England and France, whom we wish to make our friends, more than it would the yankees, as England and France need four times 600,000 bales a year. In the next place, it would set all the world to devising ways and means to dispense altogether with the use of our cotton—a course which they are already sufficiently inclined to adopt, and in which they *may* succeed, to a greater extent than would be pleasant or profitable to us. And in the third place, should peace be concluded at any time next year after the season for planting cotton is over, every planter in the South would deeply deplore that such a policy had been entertained, and that he would have no cotton to sell for a year.

The whole plan seems to us to be fraught with evil, not only to the yankees, but to England and France, and the Southern States and people themselves.

The true policy, on the contrary, appears to us to be, *to be sure and make an abundance of provisions*, in the first place, so that neither people nor soldiers may suffer for the necessaries of life; and after that, to devote surplus labor to the production of the crops which each one has been accustomed to raise; but by no means to instigate a hostile feeling throughout the world against the South and Southern Cotton.

AN UNFORTUNATE LOSS.—Mr. T. J. Winthrow, a private in Co. D, 5th Reg't N. C. Volunteers, advertises in the Petersburg Express the loss or stealing of his pocket book, containing about $1000, between Yorktown and Petersburg. A large portion of the money was sent by members of the Reg't to their families at home. His furlough was in the pocket book, and he was left without money to bear his expenses home.

Col. Clingman's Regiment arrived at Pocataligo on Friday evening last; this is 12 miles from Beaufort, S. C., and the nearest railroad depot to that place.

Col. Radcliff's Regiment, 8th Volunteers, arrived in Charleston on Sunday morning, and at Pocataligo on the next morning.

Gen. Scott left Washington on Saturday morning last before daylight, and arrived in New York on the same night at 9 o'clock, stopping a few hours at Elizabeth Town, N. J., where he owns a dwelling. McClellan and his staff and a number of citizens were at the depot to see him start from Washington. He was saluted at Elizabeth Town, but no demonstration was made over him at New York. He was accompanied by his own staff, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, Major-General Butler, Adjutant-General Thomas, General Van Vliet, and others.

VILLAINY.—A man named Morton, of the War Department, Richmond, has been detected in swindling the soldiers and dismissed by the Secretary of War. Is that all that was done to him? His practice has been to make a pretence of no funds on hand to pay the troops, and to refer applicants to a confederate, who would accommodate them with the cash by shaving their bills at an enormous discount. This little job has been in operation for months, and many a poor soldier, in urgent necessity for his pay, has been fleeced of one-half of it by the infamous system of discounts, through accomplices in the fraud of the Government officer.

The Examiner learns also that the soldiers have been cheated out of thousands by scoundrels from Richmond who visited camps where soldiers were paid off and changed worthless shin-plasters for Confederate Treasury notes.

WAR TAX.—The attention of our readers is called to the following Circular, received this morning by R. W. Hardie, Esq., the Collector for this District:—

CONFEDERATE STATES,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Nov. 9, 1861.

W. K. LANE, Esq., Chief Collector, Goldsboro, N. C.

SIR: You will find herewith, a copy of a letter from W. D. Harrison, asking several questions in reference to the War Tax Act, and the Instructions, to which the Department prefers to reply through you, as follows:

The answer to the first, will be found by referring to the 20th section of the Act, which declares, that, "whenever the capital stock of any corporation is returned by the corporation itself, and the tax paid, the stock in the hands of individuals shall be exempt from tax"—and further, "the capital stock of all corporations shall be returned, and the tax paid by the corporations themselves, and not by the individual stockholders."

With reference to the VI. subject of taxation, "money at interest," the principal sum must be returned as it stood on the 1st day of October last, and the tax must be paid on the same, without regard to the indebtedness of the person holding or owning the evidence of the debt.

If it be claimed that the debt is not worth the amount upon its face, the facts must be represented to the assessor and he must rate the amount at its true value.

In the opinion of the Department, a buggy is a pleasure carriage, and should be taxed accordingly. If desired, you may publish this letter for the benefit of the public.

Very Respectfully,
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Charlotte, on Saturday last, Dr. W. Edward White, aged about 25 years. He was Assistant Surgeon to the 7th Regiment of N. C. State Troops stationed at Carolina City, where he took the fever about six weeks ago.

At Manassas, Va., on the 1st inst., Lieut. James Rufus Reid, of Capt. Andrews' company of N. C. State Troops, 4th Regiment. He was a native of Mount Mourne, Iredell county, aged about 18 years.

At Camp Bee, Va., Wm. J. Stucky and Arch'd B. Herring, of Co. C, Capt. Hines, 1st Reg't State Troops.

In Wake County, on the 5th October, Henry B. Holland, aged 29 years. He was taken sick at Yorktown, lingered there four months, when he was brought home, and died after about ten days.

On the 3d inst., in the hospital at Carolina City, after a protracted illness, Sergeant J. F. Waters, of Co. C, 26th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, aged 24 years.

At Carolina City, James H. Snead, of Capt. Harris's Cabarrus company, 7th Reg't. Volunteers, leaving a wife and child

In the 12th (Col. Pettigrew's) regiment, there had been 24 deaths in all since its organization in July up to the 2d inst., viz:—

Co. A, N. Halloway. B, John Young. E. Lieut. J. N. Nelson, L. T. Albertson, Wm. Young. F, J. Greenville, A. Lovelace, John Kraws. H, E. Tillery, Wm. Gatewood, A. Dillian, S. Slate, J. E. Bohannon, J. Gatewood, G. W. Joyce. I, Alfred Causey, Kerby Crawford. K, Clem. Gady, Asa Taylor, Wm. Lackey, Marion Bruner. M. Harris. L, D. L. Nance, Wm. G. Burris. M, J. M. M. Kivett, W. Johnson.

Wm. F. P. Clark, a member of the Washington (N. C.) mounted riflemen, was accidentally shot and killed at his camp at Fairfax C. H. a few days since.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—From the 5th to the 12th the contributions registered at Richmond amounted to $82,013, including the following from North Carolina:—

S. S. Harrison and others, $1,500 to the 3d Regiment State troops.
J. W. Hackney, $3,000 to 5th State troops.
T. S. Kriger and Messrs. Watts and Hyde, $5,400 to 4th State troops.
W. R. Moore, $517 to 5th State troops.
Wm. H. Puryear $300 to 13th Reg't.
A. G. Powell, $1,600 to 14th Reg't.
Dr. Robert Puryear, $300 to 13th Reg't.
Richard P. Welbern, $800 to 15th Regt.

DRUM HIM OUT OF CAMP.—The Manassas correspondent of the Charleston Mercury lately wrote to that paper as follows:—

"I have talked a great deal with the officers, and I find that our South Carolina troops are fast getting disgusted. I think it is reasonably certain, that nearly all the twelve months' men will go home in the spring. They say they are 'sold,' and would go home, now, if they could."

When this reached the camp, in the Mercury, the Palmetto Guard, 2d Reg't S. C. Vols., held a meeting and unanimously adopted resolutions pronouncing the above assertions "false and slanderous" and totally unworthy of a true South Carolinian, affirming their entire confidence in their commanders and in the President, and denouncing the attempt to cast odium on our leaders, so eminently successful as ours have been, a course of conduct not only impertinent and obtrusive, but as encouraging a disorganizing element in our ranks, and as tending to weaken the fabric of a Government which we are striving to establish upon a firm and enduring basis, and which we are willing to cement, if need be, with our blood." Good!

MRS. LINCOLN.—The President's wife is said by the Washington correspondent of a Massachusetts paper to dabble greatly in politics, and to have great influence on the fortunes of men, on projects, &c. He says that a Virginia gentleman residing in Washington said of her, "that she is two-thirds pro-slavery and the other third secesh." Her sister is wife of ex-Gov. Helm of Kentucky, now at the head of a Confederate army. Dr. Todd, her brother, is in the Confederate army, in charge of the prisoners at Richmond, [and very like a blackguard, if we may judge from his conduct at Franklinton, in this State.] Another brother and a half brother are in the Confederate army, and two half sisters are married to Southern Secessionists.

Two Yankee prisoners, a Captain of Ohio Volunteers and a Lieutenant in the U. S. Engineers, escaped from the tobacco warehouse in Richmond on Saturday night last, but were recaptured and brought back. They had been furnished with particular directions as to roads, &c. The frequency of these escapes from Richmond proves that there is some traitor entrusted with their care. It is said they were two of the parties condemned to be executed in place of the crew of the Savannah.

A WRECK.—The French corvette Prony, 6 guns and crew of 145 officers and men, was wrecked off Ocracoke bar on the 4th inst. She was on the way from Charleston to New York. She was visited by the Confederate steamer Albemarle, which rendered what assistance was in her power, and then went off for help. Whilst she was gone four federals steamers from Hatteras came and also went off for help, but never returned. The Confederate steamers Albemarle and Curlew, with Col. Singeltary on board, finally reached her and at great hazard saved all the officers and crew, who proceeded to Newbern and thence to Norfolk. They denounced the conduct of the yankees as unchristian and inhuman.

There are some queer things growing out of this incident, if the stories in the papers be true. It is said that the French ship was set on fire and blown up, and that the Confederate steamer Winslow grounded and was fired and abandoned. And Col. Singeltary says he has been arrested by Gen. Hill for acting without orders, and that the French commander was very indignant at his (Singeltary's) taking part of the French crew to Newbern.

This is the substance of a long story in the papers.

LINES,
ADDRESSED TO THE FIRST REGIMENT ON THEIR RETURN HOME.

1. The trumpets' sound,
Is on the air;
They come—the brave,
The young, the dear.

2. Our hearts are thrilled
At the clarion tone;
To Hall and Cottage
We welcome them home.

3. Back from the Battle
Our dear ones return,
Crowned with the honors
By victory won.

4. Light, Love and Hope,
With their proud steps come;
Welcome, oh welcome,
Back to our home.

5. Back to the home
That each loyal breast
Has shielded from danger,
To tranquil rest.

6. And eagle glances
To-day are veiled
That ne'er for the sword
Of the foeman quailed.

7. And tender the voices
As Summer rain
That rang like steel
O'er the battle plain.

8. Their wanderings over,
They come, they come;
From toil and privation
We welcome them home.

9. Now through the night watch,
Love vigils will keep,
As pillow'd on Laurels,
Our warriors sleep.

10. Long from each altar,
Our fervent prayer,
A cloud of pure incense,
Has filled the air.

11. Father! we thank Thee!
Our prayers are heard,
And each fond heart
To its depths is stirred.

12. And oh may the joy
Of our welcome to-day,
As the dawn heralds
The orient ray

13. A shadowing prove
To our soldier band,
Of a welcome home
In a Better Land.

Return of the First N. C. Regiment.—Four companies of the gallant 1st Regiment of North Carolina, passed through this city last evening from Richmond on their return home—their term of enlistment being out. The remaining eight companies will go through this morning. It will be remembered by our readers that this is the regiment that was engaged in the battle of Bethel—and so gallantly and bravely fought and repulsed the Yankees under Gen. Butler. They fought the first decisive battle of the campaign, and won immortal laurels in the action. May every member live to a green old age to enjoy them.—*Petersburg Express, 13th.*

The amount of voluntary contributions of clothing, &c., for the army, registered at Richmond between the 3d of October and the 10th of November, is $1,020,537. This too, is considerably below the mark. No account was made of parcels of less than $100 in value, nor of contributions that did not pass through Richmond to the army of the Potomac, Western Virginia, or the Peninsula. Contributions to the army at Norfolk, in Tennessee, in Kentucky, in Missouri and in Arkansas, have not been registered, and would probably, within the period referred to, amount to half a million more.

Richmond Examiner.

The Lynchburg Virginian says, "We have good reason to believe that there is some concert amongst speculators in salt. A great deal of this article is stored in this city and in Richmond. A few days ago it was selling for ten dollars a sack; later it went up to $12 50; yesterday $15 was asked, and one House, that had a large amount in store, was notified from Richmond not to sell any at present—the same parties predicting that it will be $20 before the end of the week!

The Salt works, for the production of salt by atmospheric evaporation, already in course of construction at Bull's Island, near Hilton Head, were temporarily discontinued on Friday night, in consequence of the proximity of the Northern invaders. These works had been begun by a firm, of which Col. E. M. Seabrook and Prof. R. Thomassy are the partners.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Right Spirit.—We learned a few days ago that the Hon. Kenneth Rayner handed over his pay, as a member of the State Convention, about one hundred and eighty dollars, to the county court of his county for the benefit of the volunteers. In addition to this, we are credibly informed that Mr. Rayner's contributions to the same fund, since the war began, will not fall below one thousand dollars, and will more likely reach twelve hundred.—*Raleigh Journal.*

We are glad to learn from an undoubted source that Gov. Clark has countermanded the order by which the entire militia of certain counties was required to rendezvous at points distant from their homes. The order for the militia to turn out seems to have been given from patriotic and worthy motives, but was the result of a misunderstanding. *No one is to blame*, we learn. Gov. Clark, we understand, accords with us in opinion, that the *entire* militia of a county ought not to be called off at once from their homes.

Raleigh Standard.

Col. R. B. Vance's Regiment.—This fine regiment, from the mountains of this State, reached here on Thursday evening last, and went into camp on the Rix Grounds, near this City. Col. Vance is an elder brother of Col. Z. B. Vance, now in command of a regiment on Bogue island.

Raleigh Standard.

The N. C. Cavalry Regiment.—We learn by letter from an officer of the 1st North Carolina Regiment, that the Regiment is now stationed near Manassas, in advance of the breastworks, waiting for an advance of the enemy.

Charlotte Democrat.

Prison Depot.—We learn that the Confederate Government has purchased the Chambers Factory property at Salisbury, for the purpose of using it as a place of confinement for Federal prisoners. Wm. Johnston, Esq., of this place, acted as the Agent of the Government in the transaction. The price paid was $15,000 in Confederate Bonds. The property originally cost forty-five or fifty thousand dollars. The buildings on the premises will accommodate, at present, about 600 prisoners, but they can be arranged to as to receive fifteen hundred or two thousand.

Charlotte Democrat.

Body Found.—We learn that on last Tuesday morning, while the steamer Enterprise was going up the Cape Fear River, when opposite Mr. Bizzell's landing, about eighteen miles from Wilmington, a body was discovered floating in the river, which, from a note in the pocket, as well as from other circumstances, was identified as that of Mr. D. N. McMillan, a member of Capt. Richardson's company of Bladen artillery, drowned a short time since while coming down with the company to Wilmington.—*Wil. Journal.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Latest from the South Carolina Coast.—AUGUSTA, Nov. 12.—The Savannah Republican of this morning states that it has been informed by a gentleman from the interior that the bridges over Chicamanga creek were burned by discharged hands, and not by the Unionists.

A negro who escaped from Hilton Head says that he heard some of the Federal officers say that their loss at the battle of Port Royal was forty killed.

The Republican publishes an extract of a letter, dated at St. Simon's Island on the 9th instant, which says that one Federal vessel passed on the day previous, and three more on that day bound South. They had also passed Fernandina.

General Lee is at present in Savannah.

There is nothing positively known of the movements of the Yankees.

Reports which we credit, state that one traitor, for some time a resident of Beaufort, has joined the enemy after their hard-earned victory.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Savannah Republican says:

A number of families from South Carolina crossed the river yesterday, and arrived in this city en route for the up country.

Messrs. Pope and Baynard, who reside on Hilton Head, set fire to every building on their premises and their crops, leaving a mass of ruins behind them to fall into the hands of the enemy.

We learn that the guns have been taken from the Lady Davis and Huntress and placed in a battery at Port Royal Ferry, where, under command of Col. Dunovant, with his regiment, a stand will be made.

When the forts at Hilton Head and Bay Point were silenced large numbers of surf boats, filled with soldiers, started for the shore, mid shouts and loud huzzahs—their bands playing Yankee Doodle, drums rolling and all the demonstrations of a grand victory gained.

The enemy appeared to be conversant with the locality of the forts. The channel in by Martin's Industry gave them some trouble and delay. It is presumed that the enemy met with loss, as one of the heavy shots from Bay Point struck the flag-ship amidships, and, no doubt, caused some loss of life. The enemy kept up an animated fire. The troops in the fort fought with great courage and determination. At Bay Point the order to retreat was felt to be judicious, but the soldiers were anxious to remain and battle it out to the last.

Captain Elliott spiked his guns and destroyed most of his ammunition. The enemy's facilities were complete and from this time Port Royal will be held at will.

One of the enemy's gunboats was fired by Hilton Head Battery, and then scuttled by the enemy. The Yankee flag-ship was once on fire. The forts were *gallantly defended*, and not abandoned until it became evident that resistance was useless, and to remain longer would have made prisoners of all who did not retreat.

Our Policy.—Our enemies have invaded South Carolina for two purposes—1, to gratify their hate and revenge—and 2, to gratify their avarice. The first we have to meet with fighting; but the last must be defeated by *policy*, where fighting fails. To defeat their avarice, our policy should be to destroy the objects their avarice proposes to feed on. General plunder is undoubtedly designed; but the special objects of their appropriations will undoubtedly be our slaves, and cotton. What shall we do with them? Shall we leave them on our plantations to be appropriated by our invaders? It appears to us, our true policy is, to take off of our plantations, our slaves, horses and cattle—and to burn up our cotton. To leave our horses to arm them, our cattle to feed them, our slaves to strengthen them, and our cotton to enrich them, or to run their factories, appears to us to be the worst policy possible.

Charleston Mercury, 13th.

The Blockade of Charleston.—A despatch from Washington to one of the Northern papers, says: We learn from an unquestioned commercial source in this city that two English sailing vessels entered the port of Charleston, S. C., a few weeks ago, there being at that time no blockading ship at that port. Lord Lyons now demands of the Secretary of State that these vessels be allowed to leave Charleston unmolested, on the ground that, at the time of their going in, the blockade was not effective.

Force of the Yankee Armada.—From detailed statements in the Northern papers we gather that the fleet consists, in all, of eighty vessels. Of these, three are steam frigates, six others are sailing men-of-war, twenty-six are gunboats, twelve ferryboats, and thirty steam, and six sailing transports. The first nine carry an armament of three hundred and twenty-five guns, of various calibre and range, while the remainder carry enough to make up an armament of about five hundred guns. Estimating the regiments named at one thousand each, we cannot make out a land force exceeding twenty-five thousand men.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Reported Yankee Invasion of Accomac County—Intelligence was received in the city last night, and conveyed to the War Department by Mr. Fisher, a member of the Convention, that a large force of the enemy, about 4,000 strong, had invaded the Eastern shore of the State, crossing from Somerset county into Accomac. It is stated that our available force for the defence of the Eastern shore, including Col. Smith's Regiment, stationed there, is about 1,800 men. It would, doubtless, be impossible to send reinforcements across the water. We learn that the Government is disposed to regard the report as an exaggeration if at all founded in fact.—*Richmond Examiner, 13th.*

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 12.—Intelligence received here from Columbus, Ky., states that a Dahlgren gun exploded there on yesterday, by which two Lieutenants and eight or ten privates were killed. Gen. Polk narrowly escaped, but had a portion of his clothes torn off by the concussion.

The Battle of Leesburg.—We have it in our power to give, on official information, the exact number of Confederate troops engaged, and the casualties suffered by the enemy, viz: Confederate force—Cavalry 70; Eighth Virginia Regiment, 375; Eighteenth Mississippi, 500; Seventeenth, 600; Thirteenth, (one company,) 60;—making in all 1,605.

Of the enemy: Killed 200, wounded 500, drowned 300, prisoners, 692 privates and 24 officers, making in all, 1,716. These are the figures of Lieut. Col. Jennifer, (who commanded on the field,) as given in his official report. They show that more of the enemy were put *hors du combat* than the whole number of the Confederate troops engaged—a result almost unprecedented in the annals of war.

The force of the Lincolnites was probably about seven thousand.—*Richmond Whig.*

Late from Western Virginia.—We have advices from Gen. Floyd's encampment on Cotton Hill as late as last Thursday. Our forces were in sight of the enemy. Artillery fire between Gen. Floyd's command and the enemy was almost a daily occurrence, without loss, however, on our side, as far as known.

The enemy's force was variously estimated from ten to sixteen thousand. The rumors of the enemy withdrawing their forces from Western Virginia are said to be entirely without foundation.

The campaign had been a very hard one. Our troops had stood their hardships very cheerfully. We are told of an instance of a Louisiana officer, one of the wealthiest planters of the South, rubbing down his own horse with his pocket handkerchief.

Gen. Floyd was anxious for a general action and had tried in vain every expedient to draw the enemy out.

The Tazewell Va., Democrat of the 9th instant says:

A rumour has reached this place, seemingly from reliable sources, that the Lincolnites have taken possession of Prestonsburg, Ky., and that the Confederates have fallen back to Buchanan county, Virginia. The advancing column of the enemy is reported to be 10,000, fully armed and equipped. The Confederate force now in Buchanan county is not sufficient to contend successfully with the pursuing foe, and if active measures are not soon adopted, our worst fears of their advance on the salt works and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad may speedily be realized.

Our Privateersmen in Philadelphia.—PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—In the U. S. Court to-day, Judge Grier said it seemed like a farce to try the privateersmen at this time. The dictates of humanity should counsel the Government to treat the captives on sea like some of those taken on land. He could not understand the policy of hanging the first, and exchanging those taken on land.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 8.—The Memphis Appeal issued an Extra to-day containing full accounts of the bloody and hard fought battle near Columbus on the 7th inst.

General Pillow's Brigade, 2,500 strong, composed of Tappan's Arkansas regiment, Freeman's, Wright's and Pickett's Tennessee regiments, encountered the enemy on the Missouri side of the river, opposite Columbus, at an early hour in the morning, 7000 strong, under the command of Gen. McClernard, assisted by Gen. Bowlin.

Pillow's Brigade fought gallantly until their ammunition was exhausted. We were then overwhelmed and retreated back to the river with a heavy loss. The Confederates made a stand at the river and fought with their bayonets.

Capt. Watson's battery was lost in the retreat temporarily. At this critical moment, Gen. Cheatham's brigade, composed of Smith's and Russell's Tennessee regiments and Col. Mark's Louisiana regiment, assisted by Gen. Polk's and Blythe's Mississippi regiment, arrived and carried the fortunes of the day, re-taking Watson's battery and routing the enemy, pursuing them seven miles to their boats, when their rout ended in ignominious flight.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition were captured. The road was strewn with coats, knapsacks, guns, &c. Gen. Bowlin was captured by the Rev. James Rogers, of Tennessee, who also took a stand of colors. Col. Dougherjy and Col. Beaufort are among the Federal prisoners. Our loss was less than two hundred—that of the enemy from five hundred to eight hundred. The battle lasted nearly all day, the firing terrific throughout.

The gunboats made a simultaneous attack on the Columbus Confederate batteries. We lost several gallant company officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The news from Europe by the last steamer shows that the Rebel Commissioners at London and Paris were very confident in the belief that the necessities of the manufacturers would lead to a breaking of the Blockade, in order to procure a supply of cotton.

The London Post deprecates the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It says that such a measure would not re-open the cotton trade, but, on the contrary, would only increase the rigor of the Blockade—and that any such interference would be an act of war.

The London Shipping Gazette continues to denounce the conduct of the Blockade and the wrongs done to British ships. Some action, it says, on the part of the British Government, is indispensable.

NEW YORK, Nov'r 4.—The London Times thinks it not unlikely that the moment the drain of specie commences in the United States, the financial community there will regard it as disastrous as "Bull Run."

Northern Intrigue to Defeat our Recognition.—ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes are about starting for Europe to endeavor to counteract the operations of the Southern Commissioners, and prevent the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy by England and France.

Arkansas Senators.—MEMPHIS, Nov. 9, 1861.—Robert W. Johnston and C. B. Mitchell have been elected Senators from Arkansas to the Confederate Congress.

Ordinance of Secession Passed.—LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 3.—The State Legislature of Missouri, which met at Neosho on the 23d ult., passed an Ordinance of Secession. The ordinance was passed on the 26th of October.

Have you any Vials?—We observe that the Army Surgeons in some of the Confederate States are calling on the citizens for all the empty vials they have to spare, to be used in dispensing medicines to the sick soldiers. In ordinary times empty vials were comparatively valueless; but now, when they cannot be bought, they are worth cleansing and preserving.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The President of the Cumberland Association desires to state that there is on hand in the Treasury a sum of $238, subject to the action of the committee, and that while such an amount is at their disposal the Association has not, and did not propose to make a further demand at present upon a community which has so generously responded to the call of our country in this, the hour of her need.

By this statement however the Association has no wish to interfere with any voluntary contributions to the great cause, such as were proposed by a lady in a communication in the last Observer.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—Gentlemen:—I have been one of your readers for many years; have paid for the Weekly Observer in advance since 1850; have saved $5 or more by so doing. I like what you said in a late number, that a paper was worth the subscription money or it was not worth it; this is so, and a man who will cheat the Printer, will cheat his Grocer, or any one else when he can. I have seen him tried; I knew a man who owed (and still owes) the ———— sixty-five dollars, 13 years subscription for the Tri-weekly, at $5 per annum, (besides interest.) This subscriber is very fond of reading papers, can't do without papers; well the travelling agent finds negroes and other property there, but is told that all is settled on the wife and children. I lost by the same man.

I hope you will continue to keep it before the people about the wide difference between the pay of Privates and Lieutenants, Captains, and Field Officers. The difference is too great, it is an outrage. I hope the press all over the South will rally till there is an alteration. There are now Captains in the service, making over $100 a month, who were never known to make $25 per month at home.

But I commenced this to beg you to call the attention of the public and the authorities to the vast quantity of bacon which is wasted daily in the Southern army. It was alleged that we had plenty of Bacon in the South when the war broke out. No doubt this was true. With ordinary care there would have been plenty. I want the soldiers well cared for in every respect; but enough is as good as a feast. Each man gets 5½ lbs. per week; they say themselves that 3 lbs. would be quite enough. But suppose they have 3½ instead of 5½; with 300,000 men in service, here would be a saving of 600,000 lbs. of meat weekly. I have talked with several of the laboring men, now in service; they say they cannot make use of 3 lbs. a week, sometimes do not use 3 lbs. in 3 weeks. Better give more coffee, or tea, or sugar, something to save the meat. If things continue as they now do, bacon will be held next summer at 60 cents a lb., (it is now 30 and 32 in Charleston and Columbia.) One planter says that he could supply 100 negroes with the meat that is thrown away by one Regiment. How many people are there in time of peace and plenty who cannot get bacon enough when it sells at 11 and 12 cents; they are in every town and county. How will they get it now? Flour too will run up; they new give (in many places) flour entirely, while the men crave corn meal. Why on earth can't they give at least half corn meal, and half wheat flour? Speculators are now scenting after pork away up in Tennessee and elsewhere. Salt is now held at $10 per sack in Charleston. Do advise weekly for the farmers to go to the sea shore and make their own salt. These are matters that concern every one. The women and children are being called on to assist in carrying on the war, and they do a great deal, but while they work they must have a support. I assure you they suffered the past summer who did not raise their own meat.

I hope you will get a list of all the N. C. Regiments and publish in your paper or in pamphlet form; no doubt they would sell. There are those in the world who do not want to give the old North State half justice for what she has done and is doing. Such a document would be highly prized by many of the children and grand-children (now unborn) of the men who are spending their best days in their country's service.

I hope you will continue to urge the Farmers everywhere to raise Corn, Hogs, Cattle, &c. No danger of these things being overdone.

LYNCH'S CREEK, S. C.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening, 10th inst., at 7 o'clock, by G. W. I. Goldston, Esq., Mr. BRYANT DAVIS to Miss SOPHY WATSON, all of Fayetteville.

On the 31st ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. Gilmore, Mr. JOHN W. LEA to Miss MARY J. BURNS, all of Chatham county, N. C.

DIED,

In Goldsboro', on the evening of the 10th inst., of Erysipelas, CAROLINE H., wife of Major W. L. DeRosset, aged 30 years.

Weekly Observer

From the Petersburg Express.

THE HATTERAS PRISONERS IN NEW YORK.

We have received the following interesting statement of the surrender of our troops at Hatteras, their imprisonment and treatment in New York, from one of the prisoners, who has been released and returned home:

NOVEMBER 12th, 1861.

Editors Express:—Having seen frequent quotations in your paper and in the Day Book in reference to conversations held with one or others of my brother prisoners, on our return home from Yankeedom, I have concluded that, perhaps, a full statement of facts and opinions gleaned during our visit on the unholy side of Jordan, may be read with interest by some of your patrons.

During our sojourn in New York, as prisoners of war, we were held in close and well-watched imprisonment in Castle William on Governor's Island. Our officers, however, having a more extended range and liberal privileges, were domiciled in Fort Columbus on the same island. We were enabled, through the kindness of our many friends in the city, to procure anything that we might need to render our unhappy condition as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. We had frequent assurances that our friends were many, and that we should lack for nothing, if they should be permitted to administer to our wants.

There has been evidently a softening of feeling, attended with demonstrations of kindness, towards us and the cause we represented. Kindness and deeds of charity manifested towards the Federal prisoners in Richmond, have been circulated through the Northern papers with a happy effect. We have more than once been recipients of donations from the fathers or mothers of prisoners held as such in the South.

We were assured that men of influence and standing are using their utmost endeavors to bring about a reaction and change of sentiment. This is extensively felt, and is ripening into rebellion. The greatest anxiety was felt from the consequences that might arise from the slip of the blockade by Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Three steamers were sent immediately in search of them. From the same source we learn that all circles are anxious to bring about a full exchange of prisoners.

Being frequently asked the terms on which we were released I will give them as follows: "I do solemnly affirm that I will not take up arms against the United States or assist in any way in carrying on warfare against the government until we are by the laws of civil warfare exchanged and thereby freed from this obligation." We who have taken this obligation were invalid or wounded men and unfit for further service.

Of the disloyalty, disaffection and treachery that exists in the enemy's camp, there is positive evidence. I will give only a few instances and leave your readers to draw their own conclusions. While at the Rip Raps or Fort Calhoun, the report of the Leesburg fight was received and with it that all the captains of the *Tammany Regiment were killed. This was readily accounted for by one of the New York Volunteers, who said that he knew the regiment and had been with the men in encampment and on marches, and confidently affirmed that these captains were killed by their own men, for they had sworn to do so. A few days before the sailing of the fleet a train of powder was found connected with the magazine in Fortress Monroe, and but for the discovery and interception it would have blown up a part of the fort at least. This they charged upon some of their own men. Another instance is the desertion of Mr. Hale, secretary to the commodore of the late expedition, taking with him the signals and thereby delaying its departure for several days in order to obtain new signals from Washington. This circumstance gave rise to the Pawnee's attempt on the Potomac. Information was also received that she was riddled and had thrown her guns overboard and has since been condemned. I have mentioned these instances because they were topics of conversation in the enemy's camp.

There were twenty-six of the N. Y. volunteers from one regiment on the Rip Raps, living in an uncomfortable state of banishment for indulging in such innocent amusement as mutiny, so common in the Northern camps. These men were almost destitute of clothing, with only a sufficiency of food to sustain life. An adjustment of the difficulties between the sections of our country is hoped for and expected by all with whom I have conversed on the subject, to be made at the assembling of the Rump Congress.

As some mention was made of the traitor, C. H. Foster's conversation with me, I will state the particulars. On entering the room he seemed to have known that I was there as I was the only one of our number that had ever seen him before. To his question of recognition, I sarcastically remarked that I had frequently met with him in our Democratic meetings of Hertford county, or in its conventions. He then wished to administer to my wants or necessities, pecuniarily or otherwise, which I obstinately refused, and assured him that an abundance awaited our arrival in Dixie. His ultimatum of impudence soon followed a guttural effusion of eulogies and deprecations about the stars and stripes, and the cause in which we were engaged, in offering me a position under the old Government. This I resented with all the asperity the circumstances would admit, demanding that he should not make an allusion of the kind in my presence, and turned from the traitor with contempt. Capt. Leach, then in command at the Fort, who was near and listening with interest to what was said, severely reprimanded him for asking improper questions, and intimated that their Government did not wish their armies augmented with men like himself, who were traitors to their own. My object in calling the attention of the press to this circumstance is to confirm the public mind that C. H. Foster is not only himself a traitor to the cause he has sworn to protect, but that he is using his utmost endeavors, at every opportunity, to induce others to follow his own infamous and traitorous course.

A new picture of the battle at Hatteras.—The first day of the bombardment, the line of battle ships were engaged with Fort Clark, and this little battery of six guns, located near the edge of the surf, would have succeeded in keeping our enemy's ships beyond anchorage, and in that situation they could have done us no material damage, it the guns had been in proper trim, and the fort supplied with shot and shell. But I will mention here that there has come under my own observation but one gun with proper attachments for regulating its elevation and sighting, in all my stay on the coast. And through the neglect of some one, our cannon had not even been furnished with sights, the simple invention of the war of 1812, that rendered our cannon so effective during that struggle.

At one o'clock the gunners of this little fort had discharged their last cartridge, and ceased firing. So soon as this was discoved by the enemy, they hove to and fired in a shower of shot and shell too great for men in a defenceless condition to withstand. After spiking their cannon, they retreated to Fort Hatteras. A portion of the fleet then went up the beach, and prepared to land five thousand men, which we expected had been safely accomplished, nor had we any means of ascertaining what was actually done, as their occupation of Fort Clark rendered our communication with the island impossible. The Monticello endeavored to run through the inlet and cut off our Portsmouth reinforcements which were then coming up. As soon as she entered the inlet she came within range of the short thirty-twos of Fort Hatteras for the first time, and was fired into with such rapidity that, besides the damage to her upper decks, killing several, seven shots entered below water-line before she could haul off. So soon as we had landed, which was done under a heavy fire, our boats left for Washington and Newbern for other recruits, thus rendering a timely retreat impossible. It was suggested that we should retake Fort Clark during the night, and several of the officers were more than anxious to attempt it. But as the cannon in the fort had been imperfectly spiked, it was now a formidable battery for the enemy's defence. A rifled cannon battery had also been erected on the ridge beyond the fort, and, more than all, we had no means of ascertaining whether all of the five thousand seen landing up the beach had succeeded in doing so or not. Our scouts, however, said they had. Thus, from our best information, we must storm and retake Fort Clark, and also a battery of two rifled cannon and five thousand men, and only four or five hundred men could be sent from our fort against them. I have mentioned these particulars in answer to the question so frequently asked, why we did not attack the three hundred men on the shore?

Com. Barron came in some time during the night of the 28th August, to whom the whole command was immediately delivered. But so soon as he had an opportunity of inspecting the fort and its prospects of defence, said that we would be unable to hold the fort an hour. It was then too late to retreat, and by far too late to mount the cannon, which had been lying for months on the platforms. The morning of the 29th came, and with it also the preparations for a heavy bombardment. The loss of fort Clark then enabled their line of ships to be planted in good anchoring ground. But such was their distance, that we could reach them with only one gun of the three that could be brought to bear upon them. After the enemy had ascertained our elevation they opened and kept up a bombardment of thirty bombs per five minutes. After this had continued for some hours, a shell entirely dislodged the only gun that would reach, and this, too, was our only hope of defence. One gun of heavy calibre had been sent to this point and was lying on the beach unmounted. Shot and shell for it, I have learned, had not been sent. This gun would have done effective service had it been in position. For this positive neglect I am unable to say who is responsible. Com Barron, who, I learn, is severely censured, could not at least be responsible for this neglected and defenceless condition of the fort, as his arrival was some time during the previous night. Our hope of defence now being gone, we looked only to our preservation. While two or three hundred were protected by the bomb-proof, the remainder of us sought shelter from each broadside behind the parapets and walls of the fort. This we succeeded in doing until about 10 o'clock, at which time a bomb entered the ventilator of the proof and came in contact with the magazine, setting some of its timbers on fire. There was immediately a terror stricken rush into the open fort, and no longer could our men be constrained to be still or remain in security behind the walls and parapets. Now nearly six hundred men were scattered over the fort, which was only two hundred feet square, with scarcely a shell falling out of their midst. It was then that our men began to fall thick and fast. It was then, and not until then, amid the unceasing explosions of these messengers of death, that the conviction of our utter helplessness was fully realized, and the final consummation of indefferent neglect on the part of officials who had been frequently apprised of our condition, and the threatenings of the enemy, was fast closing the *drama* with disrepute to themselves and destruction to us. Thus, when madness alone would have attempted longer to hold a resistless fort, and nothing could be gained by dying amid its shattered walls, our colors were struck.

But let us ask whether we lose or gain by the surrender. The first gain is that Old Rip is somewhat awakened from her lethargy by the loss of the post, whether she cares for the loss of her sons or not. But whether this severe crash upon her corns, by the Yankees, will prove radically beneficial or not, remains as yet to be seen. It is my special purpose in this connection, to speak of the service of our worthy Commodore, who, it may be seen from these facts, is free from any blame that may be attached to him. He could not have been responsible for the disasters of the previous day, because he was not there, nor for those of the second day, because of our helpless condition, rendered so by the neglect of others, and was then beyond redress. Now, if in the time, manner or terms of capitulation, we gain an advantage, we are indebted to him for it. The surrender was made in time to save life, and in a manner to secure the proper terms of capitulation, and those terms secured to us the treatment due to prisoners of war, and to the Southern Confederacy the first, and as yet the only claim to recognition as a belligerent power, upon the Federal government. Such was the loss of diplomacy to them and gain to us that for these assurances Com. Stringham was forced to resign his position, and with him also seven of the naval officers under his command. Yours, most respectfully,

JOSEPH D BARNES, Released Prisoner.

*Not positive this was the regiment, but the act was stated by them of some regiment.

For Rent,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE on the corner of Lamon and North streets—room or two families. Possession given immediately.

ELIZA W KING

November 18, 1861. 74-2pd

100 Horses and Double-Barrel Guns, Wanted for Cavalry Service.

SOUND, ACTIVE HORSES and good Guns will be required, for which will be paid full CASH prices by the subscriber, at the following times and places, towit: Clinton, Friday the 15th November; Fayetteville, Monday and Tuesday the 18th and 19th; Jonesboro' Moore County, the 20th; Ritter's Muster Ground, Thursday the 21st; Carthage, Friday the 22d; Pittsborough, Monday the 25th; I Brooks's ⋈ Ronds, the 26th.

Persons having good Horses or Guns for sale will confer a favor by meeting me at the above-named places.

J. L. BRYAN,
Capt. Moore County Cavalry.

November 12, 1861. 74-3pd

General Order No. 1. } **Headquarters 53d Regiment N. C. Militia,**

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Commissioned Officers and the Orderly Sergeants of the 53d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday and Thursday the 27th and 28th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Drill.

And to have their respective Companies at Camp Davis (Lower Fayetteville) on Friday the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Regimental Drill and Inspection.

Each Captain shall make out two Muster Rolls, containing the names of all persons belonging to their respective Companies.

By order of JOHN H. COOK, Col. Commanding.

74tm] W. McL. McKAY, Adjutant.

LOST.

LOST or mislaid, a NOTE made by me and endorsed by Alex. Murchison and Hector McNeill for $200, made payable at either of the Banks in this place. The finder will please leave it at the store of Pemberton & Sloan.

WM. SHAW.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14. 74-tf

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE HIGHLAND BOYS.

Knowing that the friends of this Company are ever anxious to hear from it, and knowing the inconvenience of writing from our camps, the writer of this article, being a little better situated, has concluded to publish our true condition. A small portion of the Highland Boys are now encamped near Meadow Bluff—the rest of the company are in Hospitals in Lewisburg, Blue Sulphur and White Sulphur Springs. To tell the plain truth, I must say that our campaign in Western Virginia has been a dreadful one. To prove that we have suffered I need only tell, that our company, which once numbered 105 hale and hearty men, has now only 17 able to answer to their names at roll-call. This is a bad condition, and some may say, that our men have not guarded against disease. If there be any so impressed, I can truly inform them that they are mistaken. Our men have taken all the care of themselves they possibly could under the circumstances. We know what it is to strike tents at midnight, when the rain is coming down in torrents and the forked lightning plays against the mountain sides: we know what it is to march all day and night through rain and mud, and while on the march be treated as if we were dogs by the inhospitable people living by the roadside; we know what it is to bivouac three weeks in less than a mile of the Yankee camp, allowed no tents and but few blankets to shelter us from the unmerciful rain; go two days without provision or a week with only two-thirds rations; in fact we have a little experience in all that is hard and disagreeable service. Though we did not expect all this, yet we are willing to endure it and not complain; but to be treated like *dogs* while in good health, and like *hogs* while sick—this, *this alone*, grinds us to the very quick and makes us willing to wade through blood to get to fight Western Virgiuia. To prove that we are treated like dogs while in good health, I need only relate, that often women close their doors as we march along, fearing a tired and hungry soldier may ask them for something to eat. When tender woman stoops to this, you may judge our treatment from the men. I cannot consent to publish this to the world, without saying, that like an Oasis in the desert, sometimes a true hearted man or a kind woman is found. To prove that we are treated like hogs while we are sick, I only ask that our Hospitals be visited, and that our conveyances to Hospitals be taken into consideration. Our men are hauled off from the dreadful Bivouac in rough commissary or Quarter Master Wagons. One of our company *died in a wagon*, while being conveyed from Sewell Mountain to the Hospital at Blue Sulphur Springs. He was a high-minded, honorable, *brave boy;* had left home and broken away from tender hearts to fight for his country—yet his last treatment was as the treatment of *a brute*. After getting to Hospitals, the Highland Boys have fared some better than the men from other companies. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Drs. A. McLean, J. H. McLean and John Regan. Dr. Regan and Dr. A. McLean watched over our sick until they both were stricken with disease—the former with Typhoid Fever, the latter with Pneumonia. The last I heard of Dr. J. H. McLean, he was at Blue Sulphur, nursing our sick. Much praise is also due other members of our company for the kindness they have shown their sick comrades. I only mention the names of three. I could mention the names of more whose graves should be watered by the tears of many mothers and sisters. Nine of our company have died; the other companies of the 14th N. C. Reg't have suffered in about the same proportion. Only one has died from bullet—he was a member of the Roxboro' Greys, which with the Highland Boys, forms the 1st Division of the 14th Reg't. Our Regiment has now 150 men able for duty—we left North Carolina with near 1000—I do not know the precise number.

It is said here, that Georgians and North Carolinians suffer most from sickness. Georgians and North Carolinians are roughly treated at Hospitals; they are frequently hurried out of the Hospitals before they are fit for duty; this I can prove by the sick of the 13th Georgia and 14th N. C. Regiments.

Several reports are extant, as to our Winter Quarters. One is, that we build huts on a mountain, eight miles beyond Lewisburg; another that we quarter at Blue Sulphur Springs; and another that we go to the Eastern part of this State. I hope the latter may turn out to be the true one. We would be gratified if we could even get near a Rail Road. We frequently hear of the liberal contributions of our patriotic county-women, but if we winter in the mountains but little of their contributions will ever reach us. The Highland Boys have been in service a little over five months, and by the way have received no pay for it. We are willing and ready to fight for the South—had we feared a fight we would not have volunteered, but the whole company have come to the conclusion that Western Virginia has disgraced herself and is now not worth a fight. But enough from A HIGHLAND BOY.

White Sulphur Spings, Va., Nov. 9, 1861.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE CALL FOR MILITIA.

Allow me to say, through the columns of the Observer, that Gen. Anderson's call for Militia was promptly responded to by Richmond County. Col. Dockery at once called out the Companies of his Regiment, in obedience to an order of the Justices of the County. All the Companies reached Rockingham by 11 o'clock on the 5th, and Col. Dockery marched them to Trollinger's Depot, a distance of 16 miles. Many of the men had to travel from 16 to 18 miles to reach Rockingham, and their first day's march was more than 30 miles. At the depot our Col received a letter from Gen. Anderson informing him that he need not proceed further, as the apprehended danger had passed off. Therefore Col. D. dismissed his men to return to their homes.

Though the Militia of Richmond did not reach Wilmington, because more distant than other counties, yet they are entitled to the credit of having made a strong effort. A number of gentlemen, whose names I am not able to give, voluntarily sent their wagons and horses to haul the men to the Rail Road. W. F. Leak, Esq. of Rockingham, kindly furnished the Commissary of the Regiment with a keg of powder, which he had bought some time before for the use of the people of the county, in case they should need it to assist in repelling the enemy. Mr. P. Stanback had a large and comfortable tent made in a very short time, and generously sent it for the use of the Regiment.

Nearly all the men had arms—rifles, double-barreled shot guns, and some old fashioned long shot guns. Most of the men expressed a willingness to meet the enemy, many of them even a strong desire, and I believe they would have fought bravely, had they met the enemy. As to Col Dockery, I believe he is the "right man in the right place."

Richmond County has had two companies of volunteers in the field for some months. The 3d, raised by Col. Dockery, has elected him Captain and been received by the governor. The company, called the "Richmond Boys," will meet at the Mineral Spring on Thursday the 21st inst., to receive a public dinner given by patriotic citizens, and then proceed to High Point.

ONE OF THE MILITIA.

Nov. 7, 1861.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: In the last Observer I find a statement of the wreck of the steamer Union and capture of yankees, which differs somewhat from the real occurrence. The first information of yankees being on Bogue Island was given about 2 o'clock Sunday evening, by two members of Company K, who were strolling on the beach and came across one of the crew and escorted him up to their camp and delivered him over to the officers, who, upon being informed that the remainder of the crew were on the island, called the Company to arms and put out in search of them. After proceeding down the beach about two miles, came in sight of the yankees, who surrendered immediately. They were delivered over to Col. Vance, and he ordered Company K to hasten on and take charge of the wreck, which they found about 16 miles distant. Company H was also ordered on to aid in saving such articles as they could find. Co's K and H were then, a greater portion of the time, without food or blankets. They were only able to work at low tide, at which time they could walk dry-shod on the vessel, which was broken into three pieces. They succeeded in saving 25 good horses, a few of Sharp's rifles and Colt's navy pistols, several kegs of powder, and various articles of minor importance. The Captain of Company K detailed two men, Messrs. Neil and Lilly, to make diligent search for cannon, who, after hunting as far as the depth of the water would allow, returned and reported a failure. On Thursday morning a large yankee vessel came up near the wreck and lowered a small boat and sent out ten men under flag of truce, who were met by Major Carmichael. Upon landing, they said to the Major, if he would not consider it impertinent, they would like to know the name of that steamer? The Major replied, the "Union," Yankees: Suppose the crew are in limbo? Major: They are where they will be well cared for. Yankee: We know that, and all of your men are well provided for, but the d—d newspapers lie so that it is impossible for you all to believe it. A signal was given from the vessel for them to return, and they took leave of the Major by a hearty shake of the hand.

The companies in charge of the wreck had, up to Sunday morning the 10th, saved a greater portion of the machinery, which was said to be very valuable, and were making preparations for getting out the engine, which was said by the yankees to be worth $25,000, when they were relieved by the "Wake Guards." The number of prisoners taken was 79.

T.

Nov'r 10, 1861.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Deep River Soldiers' Aid Society have the pleasure of acknowledging the reception of a box containing the following articles, with names of contributors annexed:

W J Sloan, 1 lb tea; A A McIntosh, 1 jar pickles, 2 boxes mustard, 1 bottle sauce; J C Hooker, 1 Bible, 1 box mustard, 2 prs socks, 1 lb toilet soap, 1 doz prs pocket combs, 1 Prayer Book, 1 dozen pipes; James Coggin, 1 bot. blackberry brandy; Logan Poe, 4 prs socks, 1 doz pipes; Dr A W Palmer, 1 jug vinegar, 1 lb tea, 1 paper needles, 2 boxes mustard, 1 doz prs pocket combs, 1 lb toilet soap, 1 Bible; W T Dowdy, 5 lbs fine-cut smoking tobacco; Wm H Burke, lot mutton suet, lot red pepper; Franklin Hatch, 1 Testament; Nezriah McDaniel, 3 lbs fine-cut smoking tobacco; Robert Paton, 5 lbs fine-cut smoking tobacco; R G Frazier, 5 lbs fine-cut smoking tobacco; John Colville, 10 yds bleached domestic; J B Ausley, 4 towels, 10 yds bleached domestic; James Emerson, 3 yds unbleached domestic; Gib, (servant of Mrs Mary McIntyre,) 1 pair socks; Betsey, (servant of L J Haughton,) 1 lot sage; T J Wilky, 1 jug vinegar; Wm.

The above box was gotten up through the energy of Mr J C Hooker, to whom we return our sincere thanks; our thanks also to the contributors

Mrs. L. J. HAUGHTON, Pres't.
Miss FANNIE FRAZIER, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

List of articles contributed by the Ladies of the Norwood's District, in Stanly county, to the "Stanly Marksmen." Co H, 4th Reg't N. C. Vols., now near Smith field, Va.:

Mrs Mary Waddill 8 blankets, 3 pairs woolen socks; Miss Julia Lilly, 3 pairs woolen socks, 4 towels; Mrs Nancy Allen, 1 blanket, 3 prs woolen socks; Miss Mary Watkins, 1 comfort, 3 prs socks; Mrs Margaret Lanier, 1 quilt, 2 prs socks; Miss Cornelia Watkins, 1 towel, 3 prs socks Mrs J A Carpenter, 6 prs socks, 1 comfort, 1 sheet; Mrs Lucy Maner, 1 blanket, 3 prs socks, 3 prs drawers; Mrs Priscilla Snuggs, 1 blanket, 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Mrs Fannie Randle, 1 pr socks; Mrs Mary Brook, 2 prs socks; Miss Martha Allen, 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Mrs Sallie Huckabee, 1 quilt; Mrs Catharine Livingston, 2 prs socks; Mr Rowland Harris, 1 quilt; Mrs Mary Tomlinson, 1 comfort, 3 towels; Mrs Lucy Wall, 1 quilt, 2 prs socks; Miss Eliza Hemby, 3 prs socks; Miss Henrietta Wall, 1 pr socks; Mrs Lucy Watkins, vinegar, pepper, sage, 1 comfort, 3 pairs socks, mustard; Miss Fannie Watkins, 1 towel, 3 prs socks; Mrs Martha Watkins, 3 prs socks; Miss Eugenia Wall, 4 prs socks; Mrs Martha Deberry, 2 prs drawers, 1 shirt, 2 pairs socks, 1 quilt; Mrs Nancy Allen, 1 quilt, 1 sheet, 1 pr drawers, 1 pair socks; Mrs Nancy A Allen, 1 pr drawers, 1 pair socks, 1 quilt; Mrs Mary Parker, 1 quilt, 2 towels; Mrs Judith Swaringen, 1 blanket, 1 pair drawers; Mrs Sarah A Snuggs, 1 quilt; Mrs Frances Smith, 1 quilt; Miss Sarah Sells, 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Mrs Jane Swaringen, 1 quilt 1 sheet, 1 pair drawers, 1 towel; Mrs Julia A Sell, 1 quilt, 1 sheet; Miss Sarah Lanier, 3 pairs socks; Miss Ann Maria Lanier, 3 pairs socks; Miss Ellen Lanier, 2 prs socks; Mr Thomas K Colson, $5; Mrs Harwood, 1 quilt, 2 prs socks; Miss Sarah McKinnis, 2 pairs socks; Mrs Susannah Smith, 1 quilt, 1 table-cloth, 1 counterpane; Mrs Nancy Smith, 1 pr pillow cases; Mrs Mary L Smith, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Zilpha Colson, 3 pairs socks; Miss Ann Eliza Turner, 3 prs socks, soap, 8 towels.

Stanly is alive to her duty and will do it fully.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The following is a list of contributions, made by the citizens of Moore County, to the Ladies' Association for the benefit of Soldiers in said County, to-wit:

Mrs Margaret McNeill, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss Mary McNeill, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Mary J and Kate McCallum, 1 quilt, 1 shawl; Mrs A H McNeill, 6 prs socks; Mrs S C Bruce, 1 quilt; Mrs T B Tyson, 3 blankets, 2 quilts; Miss —— McDonald, 3 neck comforts; Mrs M A Jessup, 1 blanket, 1 quilt lined with blanket, 1 woolen bed cover, 2 prs flannel drawers, 2 under shirts, 4 prs socks, 2 pillows, 1 towel; Miss Sue Hollingsworth, 1 quilt, 2 prs socks, 2 neck comforts; Miss M A Brown, 2 pillow cases, 1 neck comfort; Mrs W T Jenkins, 2 prs socks; Miss S J Jenkins, 2 prs socks; Mrs Josiah Wallace, 1 quilt, 1 pillow, 2 cases; Mrs Fanny McNeill, 1 quilt, 1 pr cuffs; Miss Julia Hill, 1 pr socks; Mrs J Bean, 1 comfort; Miss Aunetta Bean, 4 towels; Mrs Nancy Graham, 2 prs socks; Mrs Geo S Cole, 1 comfort; Mrs W L Beaty, 1 quilt; Mrs Sam'l Dew, 2 prs socks, 1 neck comfort, 1 pr gloves, 1 knit cap; Mrs B Hedgepeth, 2 blankets, 5 prs socks; Mrs H L Muse, 1 pr pants; Mrs W A Vuncannon, 2 blankets, 1 pr socks; Mrs Dr J Shaw, 1 comfort, 1 blanket, 2 towels, 1 pr pillow cases; Mrs W M Person, 1 quilt, 2 towels, 2 prs pillow cases; Mrs W K Nunnery, 1 pr socks; Mrs Margaret Tyson, 5 prs socks, 1 blanket, 1 quilt, 1 pillow; Miss Rany Phillips, and Miss Alice Fry, 2 prs socks, 1 quilt, 2 pillows and cases; Mrs Mary A McLean, 1 pr pillows and cases, 2 prs socks; Mrs H C McLean, 1 double blanket; Miss Eliza W King, 3 prs socks, 1 neck comfort; Miss Martha E Moore, 2 prs gloves, 1 quilt; Miss Ann Moore, 1 pr pants, 1 quilt; Betsy Martin (a slave,) 1 comfort, 1 blanket, 1 pr pants, 1 coat, 1 vest; Mrs Christian Currie, 1 comfort, 1 quilt, 2 prs pants, 1 pr drawers, 2 pillows and cases; Miss Mary A Kelly, 1 overcoat; Mrs Alex'r Wallace, 1 quilt, 1 shirt, 2 prs socks; Mrs Sarah Graham, 1 pair gloves; Miss Christian Kelly, 1 comfort, 1 pair gloves, 1 vest, 1 pair pants, 3 neck comforts; Miss Mary A Kelly, 1 quilt, 1 pillow, 2 pillow cases, 2 prs drawers; Aunt Milly, (servant of A Kelly,) 2 prs socks; Mrs D C Kelly, 1 blanket; Mrs J B Kelly, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers; Miss Margaret McRae, 1 quilt; Mrs John Morris, 1 quilt; Mrs J C Davis, 1 neck comfort, 1 pr socks; Mrs Angus Currie, 1 blanket; Miss Mary A McNeill, 1 quilt, 1 pr socks, 1 overcoat; Wm Johnson, 2 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr pants, 1 overcoat; Mrs Christian McKeithan, 1 pr socks; Mrs Margaret Short, 1 blanket; Miss Eliza Short, 1 pr cuffs; Miss Caroline Short, 1 comfort; Miss Ellen Short, 1 vest; Mrs B H Short, 1 quilt, 1 pillow, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr cuffs; Mrs T C Cole, 1 quilt, 1 pillow, 1 pr drawers, 2 prs socks, 1 towel; Miss Jane Sinclair, 1 pr socks; Miss Celia Jane Sinclair, 1 quilt; Mrs Telitha Fields, 1 quilt; Mrs Catharine Jackson, 1 comfort, 2 yarn shirts; Mr Neill R McDonald, 3 prs socks, 1 blanket, 2 prs drawers, 2 flannel shirts, 2 cotton shirts, 1 neck comfort, 2 coats; Mrs Cornelius Dunlap, 2 prs gloves, 4 prs socks; Danl B Currie, 1 pr shoes, 1 quire paper, and bunch envelopes; Mrs Dan'l B Currie and daughters, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 2 shirts, 2 coats, 2 prs socks, 5 lbs butter, 4 doz eggs, 1 pr gloves; Mrs A B Currie, 1 quilt, 1 shirt, pepper, sage and balm; Miss Flory Currie, 1 blanket; Mrs R A Cole, 1 box of soap; Mrs W C Campbell, 4 large blankets; Mrs Neill Caddell, 1 pr socks; Miss Annetta J Bean, 1 pr socks; Mrs Allen McDonald, 1 box starch, 1 pair pants, 1 pair drawers, 1 shirt, 1 vest, 1 coat, 2 pairs socks, 1 blanket; Miss Mary Barret, 1 comfort, 2 pillows; William Deaton, bone set, sage and pepper; Miss Sarah B Deaton, 1 vest, 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers; Mrs R A Cole, 1 blanket; Miss Martha R Jackson, 1 comfort; Miss Jane M Leach, 4 prs socks, 4 pillows and cases, 3 blankets; Miss Mary B Owen, 1 shirt, Mrs H L Muse, 1 quilt; Miss Christian Kelly, 2 prs socks; Mrs Christian McDonald, 2 prs pants, 1 pr drawers, 1 vest, 3 blankets, 4 prs socks; Miss Bettie McDonald, 1 pr socks; Miss Kate McDonald, 1 pr socks; Miss Jane McDonald, 1 pr socks; Mrs Mary Caddell, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Margaret A McKinzie, 1 comfort; Miss Elizabeth Ray, 2 shirts; Miss Nancy Ray, 1 pr pants; Miss Flora Black, 2 comforts, 4 shirts, 2 prs pants, 4 prs socks; Miss Eliza Black, 2 blankets, 2 prs drawers; A R Black, 1 blanket; Murdo Black, 1 neck comfort; Miss Sarah J Jenkins, 2 prs cuffs; Mrs Mary Jenkins, Sr, (widow of soldier of 1812,) 3 prs socks, 1 pr cuffs; Miss Winny Jenkins, 2 prs socks, 3 prs cuffs, 2 knit shirts, 2 towels, 1 vest, 1 handkerchief; Mrs Lauchlin Kelly, 1 pr pants, 1 comfort, 4 lbs butter; Mrs Margaret Short, 2 coats, 1 pillow and case, 1 quilt, 1 pr gloves, 2 prs socks; Howel Martin, 1 overcoat, 1 pr of shoes, 1 pr pants, 1 vest; Catharine Keith, 1 overcoat, 1 pr boots; Mrs Nancy Graham 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 2 vests, 1 pr socks, 1 shirt; Miss Milly Caddell, 1 quilt, 1 double blanket, 2 shirts, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr cuffs; Miss Patience Fry, 2 quilts and 1 pr socks; Mrs Lyda J Dowd, 1 comfort, 3 prs socks, 1 pillow; Miss Ann M Dowd, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss Martha Dowd, 2 prs socks; Miss Eliza Dowd, 2 prs socks; Miss Emily Dowd, 2 prs socks.

Mrs. T. B. TYSON, Treasurer.

W. N. TILLINGHAST

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

a good assortment of

CROCKERY, CHINA,

AND

GLASS-WARE.

ALSO,

400 Doz. Knives and Forks.
75 " Pocket Knives.
Spoons of various kinds.
Silver Plated Ware.
Self-Sealing Tin Cans.

Glass Fruit Bottles and Jars; Looking Glasses; Paper Hangings; Stone-ware; Wood-ware; Tin-ware; Brushes; Baskets; Castings; Bell Metal; Brass and Porcelaine Lined Kettles; Tin Lined Tea Kettles and Saucepans; Floor Oil Cloths; Canton and Cocoa Mattings; Platform and Counter Scales; Wheat Riddles; Water-proof and Common Safety Fuse; 5 Coils Hemp Packing Yarn for steam Engines; and a variety of House furnishing Hardware,

AT THE CROCKERY STORE.

Aug. 7. 46-tf

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

Full particulars of this glorious victory are published in the Memphis papers. The defeat of the enemy was overwhelming and disastrous, leaving the field strewn with their dead and wounded, to say nothing of the overcoats, knapsacks, guns, &c., they threw aside, the better to facilitate their inglorious flight. They were pursued about seven miles to their boats, where large quantities of ammunition, &c., were captured.

Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing will amount to 150, while that of the enemy, wounded and prisoners, must be from 500 to 800 at least. We also captured several wagons, two stand of colours and some pieces of artillery. The battle lasted nearly all day, and was terrific throughout.

Generals Polk, Pillow, and Cheatham all appeared on the field in the thickest of the fight, and deported themselves with cool deliberation and intrepid valour.

It is thought that we captured over 200 prisoners, and about 500 stand of arms. The bearer of a flag of truce, who came down on the day after the battle from Cairo, acknowledged a loss of between 7 and 800 Federals.

The following address has been issued by Gen. Polk to the Army under his command:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Western Department, Columbus, Ky.,
November 13, 1861.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.]

The Major-General commanding, with a profound acknowledgment of the over-ruling Providence of Almighty God, congratulates the officers and soldiers of his command on the glorious victory achieved by them at Belmont Mo., the 17th ult. The battle began in the morning under disadvantages that would have been discouraging to the most veteran troops. Yet the obstinate resistance offered by a handful of men to an overwhelming force must long be a lesson to them; and the closing scenes of the day in which a routed enemy was vigorously pursued and attacked in their gunboats will ever be remembered in connection with that spirit of our people which has proclaimed in triumphant tones upon every battle field—"We can and will be free."

By command of Maj. Gen. Polk.

E. D. BLAKE, Captain C. S. A.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—The correspondent of the Appeal, of this city, says that over five hundred of the Federals were killed and two hundred taken prisoners at the recent battle near Columbus. About one half of the prisoners were wounded.

About one hundred of the wounded Confederates arrived here this morning.

Latest from Columbus.—The Appeal of the 10th says:

A special dispatch, received last night, from a high official source, at Columbus, says that our loss in killed, wounded, and missing in the recent battle, exceeds six hundred. Other reliable estimates place the number of missing, (supposed to be prisoners in the hands of the enemy,) at two hundred. This would leave our loss in killed and wounded over four hundred.

The loss of the enemy is stated, in the dispatch alluded to above, to have been more than double our own. Our men have already buried two hundred and ninety-five of the enemy's killed, and the task is not yet completed.

It thus appears that the recent battle in Missouri was one of the bloodiest of the war, and the large number of casualties, in proportion to the forces engaged on both sides, shows the stubbornness with which the ground was contested.

Kentucky.—Gen. Johnston, with his army of 40,000 men, left Bowling Green on the 7th, supposed to be destined for Louisville, which is confidently expected will fall into his hands. Among his splendid troops are from seven to eight thousand cavalry, including 1200 Texan rangers.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—Two Texans, who were captured on Galveston Island two months ago, and taken to New York, arrived here to-day from Cairo. They report that the Cairoites say the Federals were very badly whipped near Columbus, and it was believed there that General Grant was killed.

The Federal gunboat Lexington has been sunk.

Fremont.—This braggadocio hero has certainly been removed, having arrived at St. Louis on the 7th inst., after giving up the command to Gen. Hunter.

One of Fremont's greatest personal admirers, Thurlow Weed of the Albany Journal, is out in a long article denunciatory of his course, founded, as he says, upon thorough official information. He charges Fremont with taking a house at $6000 a year as his headquarteres, the government paying the rent; with appointing, without authority, a host of Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c., and requiring the U. S. paymaster to pay them, threatening to imprison him on his refusal; with organizing a body guard of 300 men, through which access to himself was almost impossible; with giving enormous contracts to families, at higher prices than others asked; with purchasing worthless muskets in France; with giving his staff contracts, by which they cheated the government out of vast sums; with allowing the most outrageous system of pillaging in all the country through which his army marched,—"one continuous devastation,"—making the bitterest foes of old Union men, thus, says Weed, "recalling and deepening the horrors of Vandalism." He quotes from a truthful friend in Missouri, the following:

"Let the least disaster happen to us in front, and not a man will ever return to tell the story—for we shall have left behind us a maddened, beggared, famishing, frenzied population, in which those who were Union men ten days ago are to-day our most bitter enemies."

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—Gen. McCall, who is commanding the department on the Ohio, in Kentucky, has resigned, because of his unsatisfactory relations with Gen. Sherman. Gen. Rosseau has also resigned, and alleges ill health as the cause.

Important from Western Virginia.—The N. Y. Herald, of the 12th instant, has the following dispatch:

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio river, thirty-six miles below here, was attacked last night by 600 rebels, and out of 150 Union troops stationed there only about 50 escaped; the rest were killed or taken prisoners. The rebels, both male and female, fired from their houses on our men.

Three steamers, which passed down last night, were compelled to put back. These steamers went back to Guyandotte at 10 o'clock this morning,

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18, 1861.

THE RETURNED VICTORS OF BETHEL.—On Thursday and Friday last many hundreds of people thronged the banks of the Cape Fear, in expectation of the arrival of our two Fayetteville companies of the immortal First Regiment. On Friday afternoon especially, a steam whistle from the river started thousands, a living stream of humanity, men, women and children, white and black, in carriages, on horses, and on foot, including large numbers from the surrounding country. It turned out that it was neither of the boats on which the companies were coming. The vast concourse lingered till night, and in the night, in momentary expectation. They came between 6 and 7 o'clock, and found the Clarendon Guards, the Ordnance Company from the Arsenal, and a large concourse of people, waiting to welcome and escort them to town. The streets blazed with bonfires. The Town House had been decorated with great taste, under the direction of Mr. Wm. H. Delaney, Superintendent of the Gas Works Festoons of evergreens had been arrayed from the upper part of the cupola, extending along the east front of the building and from it to corners of the streets. Flags floated from the building, and a large inscription, lighted up at night with many jets of gas, "WELCOME! HEROES OF BETHEL!" Under this, the Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd and W. McL. McKay, at the request of the ladies, expressed in eloquent words what all felt, the universal joy at the return of so many of our "best and bravest," crowned with laurels, not the least meritorious of which had been the patient endurance of trials and hardships such as fall to the lot of few in life—returning too with the well deserved reputation of being the model regiment, for gentlemanly deportment, in all the service.

We were unfortunate, like many others residing on Hay Mount, in not hearing of the arrival till the ceremonies were all over, and we can give no account of the speeches, except that we learn they were all that could be desired on an occasion calling forth every grateful and affectionate feeling.

On the afternoon of the following day, the Lafayette Company was invited to parade to receive a superb cake, dressed with flowers and evergreens, and as rich a bouquet as the season could supply, presented by Ladies, as a slight testimonial of their admiration and respect, and especially of grateful appreciation of the uniform kindness of its officers to those most dear to the givers. The presentation was through R. P. Buxton, Esq., who delivered an eloquent address of welcome, at the close of which he read the beautiful lines addressed to the Regiment by a Lady, as published in Thursday's Observer. Malcom J. McDuffie and Thomas C. Fuller, Esqs., members of the Company, responded appropriately and feelingly, in acknowledgment of the cordial welcome to home which had been extended to them by all, and of the honors showered upon them. The credit bestowed upon them was due to those at home who had warmed their hearts and nerved their arms by unceasing care and kindness, whilst they were exposed to the perils and hardships of the battle field and the camp.

An invitation was then given by a member of the Independent Company, to the Lafayette Company, to his friends in the Independent Company, and in the crowd present, to repair to a private house and partake of refreshments; the march was resumed, to the inspiring strains of the superb Band of the Company, (which had been the admiration of the Peninsula,) due honor was paid to the refreshments, and the Company returned to its Armory for dismissal.

FAST DAY.—We believe there was a more general observance of the late Fast Day in this town than on any previous occasion of the kind. Business was generally suspended and the churches open and well filled. A most appropriate Discourse was delivered by the Minister whom we heard, founded on the deliverance of Jehosaphat from his kinsmen enemies, as recorded in the 20th chapter of the book of Chronicles, by means of the favor of God obtained through fasting and prayer. The parallel between the war waged upon Jehosaphat and that now pending, and the results so far, was very remarkable, and admirably drawn.

Again on yesterday, a most appropriate and affecting sermon was preached from the same place on the return of our volunteers, their wonderful deliverance at Bethel, the direct result, as it was humbly inferred, of the fervent prayers which have gone up from thousands at home.

Capt. C. M. Avery, of the Burke Rifles, of the recently discharged 1st Regiment, has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of Col. Branch's Regiment of State Troops, now in process of organization, and Major R. J. Hoke of the 1st, has been appointed Major in Col. Branch's.

Our former townsman, Wm. S. Mullins, Esq., a member of the South Carolina Legislature from Marion District, who volunteered as a private in Col. Cash's regiment of that State, has been appointed, first, Sergeant Major and now Adjutant of that regiment, with the rank of captain.

REPORTED INVASION FROM TENNESSEE.—A message has arrived at Raleigh to request aid to repel an apprehended raid from Tennessee; and it is supposed that Col. Robt. Vance's mountain Regiment, now at Raleigh, will be sent back at once.

THE 14TH N. C. REGIMENT.—The Standard publishes a list of 62 deaths in this suffering regiment. We will publish it in our next.

We rejoice to hear that it has been ordered to go into winter quarters near Petersburg.

SALT.—We are sorry to hear that the proposition of the South-Side railroad, which we published on Thursday, to convey car loads of salt from Abingdon, is of no practical utility, for that there is no Salt at the Washington salt works; and that the production is already engaged for some time ahead. It is supposed that these facts were known to the railroad officers who issued the advertisement.

There appears to be no recourse but to the coast, where private individuals must go and boil their own salt.

A correspondent in Richmond county advises as follows:—

"Take of the surface of the earth out of the smoke house, say to the depth of 6 or 8 inches, and place it in vats, and apply about 2 gallons of water to 1 of the surface soil; stir it well, then let it remain until it settles, then draw off the water, and boil it down, and the operater will find that he has a pretty good Salt raiser of his own—and thus run the blockade of Abraham the first."

HATTERAS.—The statement by one of the released Hatteras prisoners, which we copy from the Petersburg Express, satisfactorily explains the only point upon which we have had a doubt in regard to the conduct of those who were unfortunately in that fort when attacked by the yankees, and removes every vestige of complaint against them.

COTTON.—The N. Y. Herald fancies that the naval expedition will supply the world with plenty of cotton, —that a majority of the Southern people were dragged into the war, and will be glad to get a chance to sell their cotton, and that "this great Southern rebellion will be utterly subdued and forever extinguished by the next 4th of March." It will not be long before the Herald will find its mistake. No cotton will go to the fleet at Port Royal. It will be burnt on the plantations first, and by its owners. What else could be expected of a paper which tells its Northern readers, that, "excepting the brilliant little affair at Hatteras Inlet, the campaign to this day has been nothing more than desultory border war, with no results of a decisive character."!!!

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The returns come in very slowly. We have heard from only 25 counties, as follows:

	Graham Ticket.	Rodman Ticket.
Bladen,	00	297
Cabarrus,	401	384
Cleveland,	00	658
Columbus,	108	855
Cumberland,	632	891
Duplin,	20	1164
Edgecombe,	184	817
Forsyth,	162	414
Granville,	869	577
Henderson,	460	51
Harnett, (2 precincts,)	54	14
Jones,	146	89
Lincoln,	00	398
Moore,	759	00
Mecklenburg,	167	604
New Hanover,	10	1122
Orange,	987	331
Nash,	255	610
Person,	531	00
Randolph,	525	185
Richmond,	61	268
Rowan,	123	619
Robeson,	291	168
Sampson,	264	665
Wake,	1066	559
	8,010	10,735

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—Strangely enough, the only District not heard from is the neighboring one of Moore, Anson, Montgomery, &c., the one most hotly contested, we think. We have heard from only the two counties published in the Observer of Monday last. Whether Ashe, Christian or Waddell is elected we know not. The Wilmington Journal has heard verbally that Mr Ashe is elected Omitting that District, the following is the result:

1st District,	W. N. H. Smith.	
2d	"	R. R. Bridgers.
3d	"	Owen R. Kenan.
4th	"	Thomas D. McDowell.
5th	"	A. H. Arrington.
6th	"	James R. McLean.
7th	"	——.
8th	"	William Lander.
9th	"	B. S. Gaither.
10th	"	A. T. Davidson.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Kenan.	Faison.	Koonce.	Thomas.
Johnston,	235	175	29	182
Craven,	350	55	103	42
Jones,	77	4	97	7
Carteret,	208	5	1	199
Duplin,	909	349	1	2
Wayne,	610	99	19	19
Sampson,	462	438	1	89
Onslow,	354	7	173	2
	3205	1182	412	492

FIFTH DISTRICT—OFFICIAL.

	Arrington.	Turner.	Venable.
Nash,	791	12	11
Orange,	625	695	72
Franklin,	659	86	28
Granville,	728	549	127
Wake,	704	628	272
Warren,	240	8	886
	3,847	1,978	896

SIXTH DISTRICT.—OFFICIAL.

	McLean.	Dick.
Forsyth,	581	446
Stokes,	497	144
Rockingham,	824	315
Caswell,	403	267
Person,	254	195
Alamance,	260	348
Guilford,	851	697
	3120	2412
	2412	
McLean's majority	708	

TENTH DISTRICT.—We learn from a friend in Asheville, that there is no doubt of the triumphant election of Hon. A. T. Davidson to Congress from the 10th District, over Col. William H. Thomas. We rejoice at this result. Mr. Davidson's majority is estimated at from 800 to 1,000.

NORTHERN ELECTIONS.—The Black Republicans have carried Massachusetts, and probably Wisconsin, though the Democrats have gained largely, whilst the Democrats have a large majority in the New Jersey Legislature.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX.—It is said that the Assessors for Wake county have held a meeting and agreed to value lands at 25 per cent. less than the last State valuation. This would seem to be a just decision, since there has undoubtedly been a heavy depreciation in lands as well as negroes.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD.—The annual meeting took place in Wilmington on Thursday last—O. R. Kenan, Esq., State proxy, presiding. The Journal says that the gross receipts for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1861, were $571,236 24, and including the Tarboro' Branch they were $580,396 81, an increase over 1860 of $71,026 67. The cost of operating the main stem and branch was $247,106 13, leaving net receipts for the year $333,290 73, against $246,484 63 for 1860, an increase of net receipts of $86,806.10.

KENTUCKY.—L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the U. S. Army, has been on an official visit to Kentucky, and has made a report to the Secretary of War, in which he says Gen. Sherman gave him a gloomy account of affairs in Kentucky; that the troops to conquer it must come from other States, as the young and fighting men had joined the Confederates; that 200,000 men would be necessary to accomplish its subjugation. Huzza for Kentucky!

Three regiments from Ohio, &c. had arrived at Louisville, and ten others were expected last week.

An engagement is reported near Mayfield, between three Confederate regiments and 2000 federals, in which the latter were routed and pursued to Paducah.

There is not a single full regiment from Kentucky in the Federal service! So the Evansville (Ia.) Journal said less than a week ago. To the honor of the State be it spoken.

We believe there is not a regiment or a company of Marylanders in Lincoln's army.

ARMS.—The Richmond Examiner says that the machinery at the Richmond and Fayetteville Armories and at private armories is turning out several hundred muskets and rifles every day; that there are manufactories of broad swords and small arms at Richmond and at Wilmington, and probably other places; that the vessel just arrived from Glasgow brought at least 8000 improved guns, besides powder, clothing, &c.; that several thousand guns were captured at Leesburg, Lexington and Belmont; and thus we already have or soon will have, plenty of arms Other ships are also expected.

THE NORTH.—Some of the Northern papers are again speaking freely about the Lincoln administration. Even the N. Y. Times complains bitterly, and says that Lincoln is stated to have said that its editor "deserved hanging;" and that the administration shows the most intense jealousy towards the press.

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN BASTILE.—A list of 108 private individuals confined in Lincoln's bastiles, with the following from North Carolina:

Edward Bann, of Currituck county; G. W. Barnard, Newbern; W. F. Capehart, Plymouth; J. A. Douglas, Edentou; Robt. S. Grison, J. L. Newton, S. F. Newton, Wilmington; Edward O'Neill, Currituck; Wm. St George. Wilmington; Elijah Sibern, Currituck; George Shackelford, Beaufort; G. O. Van Amringe, Wilmington.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Anderson, private Snoden Pierce, of the Wilmington Horse Artillery.

On the 11th inst., Junius G. Evans, of Co. G. 10th Reg't Vols., of Brunswick county.

On the 31st October, at the residence of J. M. Lewis, Abner Massey, of Typhoid fever, a member of Capt. C. M. Andrews' Cavalry.

Near Sewell's Point, Va., Wm. P. Webb, of Granville Grey's, 2d Reg't Vols.

MANUFACTURERS.—The Wilmington Journal, as we expected, carefully avoids the mention of any one of the *facts* that we stated in regard to the former, present, and prospective condition of the manufacturers in the South, and especially in North Carolina; nor does it attempt to sustain its unfounded assertion that the price of their manufactured goods is "double and treble." Instead of all or any of this, which common fairness would seem to require, (or else to retract its injurious imputations,) the Journal insinuates that the Editors of the Observer are sore upon this subject because they have money invested in manufactures. This being true, the Journal might have stated it as a positive fact; but that paper seems to be fond of *insinuating* truths, and of *asserting* untruths.

It is true, we say, that we are pecuniarily interested in manufactures. Upwards of twenty years ago, imagining that we could improve our own condition and benefit the town, we expended a large sum (considering our means,) as one of a company, in putting up the largest and most complete cotton factory then in the South, and much the largest now in the State. There were several miscalculations in the enterprize, one of which was that it would be profitable, and another that it would escape the assaults of demagogues. We need only say, that it has not been a profitable investment, and that, if any of the Journal's friends imagine that it is now making too much money, we will be glad to sell out to them at less than first cost. Such disinterested patriots as the Journal Editor might purchase out our interest and that of others that we wot of, and thus restore the goods it manufactures to the prices prevailing before the asserted rise of "double and treble." We shall wait hopefully for a nibble from some of these patriots.

If we were governed by the Journal's morals, we would stop here; but we are not, and therefore we give it the benefit of the following assertion:

"Neither need the Observer attempt to create the impression that the Journal has singled out the manufacturers for denunciation. We *have* referred to the matter of salt and other goods, and if the Observer does not know that we have done so, it ought to have informed itself before putting on its air of righteous indignation and of pungent interrogation"

Those "references" to the dealers in salt and other articles certainly escaped us, and that is surprising, for as the sellers of salt did actually increase their prices *ten-fold*—one thousand per cent.—those denunciations, to be proportioned in fury to those fulminated by the Journal against a pretended rise of double and treble on manufactures, must have been awful to read or to listen to. Yet we fear that the lion of the Journal "roared gently as a sucking dove," since we failed to hear it, though usually—not always—reading the Journal's editorials. Somehow we can't help thinking that the Journal, like Shakespeare's Bottom, is but playing a part, and that it plays it after the fashion of its prototype, as in the following quotation from the immortal bard:

"Quince. Snug, the joiner, you play the lion's part.

Snug. Have you the lion's part written? Pray you, if it be, give it me; for I am slow of study.

Quince. You may do it extempore; for it is nothing but roaring.

Bottom. Let me play the lion too. I will roar, that I will do any man's heart good to hear me: I will roar, that I will make the Duke say, 'Let him roar again: let him roar again.'

Quin. An you should do it terribly, you would fright the Duchess and the ladies, that they would shriek; and that were enough to hang us all.

All. That would hang us, every mother's son.

Bot. I grant you, friends, if that you should fright the ladies out of their wits, they would have no more discretion but to hang us; but I will aggravate my voice so, that I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove; I will roar an 'twere any nightingale.

Quin. You can play no part but Pyramus; for Pyramus is a sweet-fac'd man; a proper man, as one shall see in a summer's day, a most lovely, gentleman like man; therefore you must needs play Pyramus.

Bot. Well, I will undertake it. What beard were I best to play it in?

Quin. Why, what you will.

Bot. I will discharge it in either your straw-colour beard, your orange-tawny beard, your purple-in-grain beard, or your French-crown-colour'd beard—your perfect yellow.

Quin. Some of your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *bare-fac'd*."

Strict fairness requires, moreover, that we copy another sentence from the Journal, as follows:

"Neither need the Observer strive to misrepresent us as contending for placing the Yankees at the conclusion of peace upon the footing of the most favored nations in our trading and other relations with them. We simply, in the article referred to by the Observer, state the known facts of national intercourse, as every intelligent man who has studied them, and wishes not to mislead, knows them to exist."

This *is* bold. The Journal would have its readers suppose it did *not* so contend. Fortunately we find its issue of the 7th inst., from which we copy the following. The reader can see whether we either misunderstood or misrepresented the Journal:

"The end of war is peace. All wars have ended sometime;—even the thirty years' war in Germany, the wars of the first American revolution, or the still more sanguinary contests of the French Republic and Empire. Peace is made by the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and amity, which is at least *supposed* to settle all difficulties and heal all breaches. The "most favored nation" clause is now almost invariably inserted in treaties; this clause is to the effect that the trading and other relations of the contracting parties with each other shall be placed upon as favorable a basis as either party extends to any other nation with which it has intercourse. Indeed it must be apparent that any peculiarly invidious distinction, any permanent and perpetual exclusion by legislative enactment, would be wholly inconsistent with the conclusion of any treaty of friendship and amity, as such is understood by all nations, or with the maintenance of any peaceful relations with a coterminous nation. Why, after a seven years' war with Great Britain, with feelings deeply embittered by sufferings and privations such as this generation has not yet been called upon even to contemplate, and with a strong French bias, no such exclusion was thought of when a treaty of peace was made with Great Britain, in virtue of which she and her late colonies became, at least nominally, friendly nations."

Now here the Journal admits that the "most favored nation" is not *always* inserted in such treaties—it says it is "*almost* invariably" inserted—yet, if we understand the meaning of plain words, the Journal contends that it ought to be inserted in the treaty the Confederate States may make with the United States on the conclusion of peace. To this we demurred, thinking that, as the practice is confessedly not uniform, the villainous yankees should be put upon the footing of the *least* favored nation. And the Journal insinuates that we "wish to mislead," by stating its argument fairly.

A CASE IN POINT.—The last Wilmington Journal comes to us with a long article on Salt, in which it admits that the article sold there last April at 75 to 90 cts. per sack, and says it has now "risen twenty-fold." Of course the reader imagines that the Journal, so furious upon the manufacturers for a pretended rise of two or three-fold, makes a prodigious roar against the salt sellers and the salt boilers? No such thing. It is only the ocean, not the Journal, which "roars around." The Journal actually addresses itself to the task of accounting for and excusing this enormous rise of two thousand per cent.! It does indeed go so far as to ask if this rise "is not a little strange?" Oh patriotic Journal! oh fortunate salt sellers and salt boilers! Ye latter may bless your stars that ye live in and about Wilmington!

We were quite as much puzzled as the Wilmington Journal to understand the apparent discrepancy in the official report on Beaufort Harbor; but it was there, and we quoted it, giving the officials the benefit of both their statements—a course which we have occasionally followed with marked effect in the case of the Journal itself. And as the Journal has never yet undertaken to reconcile its diametrically opposite and equally positive statements, so probably will not the officers of the U. S. Coast Survey. Does the Journal wish us to be more specific?

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MEADOW BLUFF, VA., Nov. 8th.

Messrs. Editors: The following is a list of the Cumberland Plough Boys who have recently died, together with the date of their deaths. Please publish for the information of their friends:

John Barnes, died	Oct. 12th.
R. P. Freeman,	" 13th.
James Edge,	" 14th.
John R. Shaw and L. Faircloth,	" 17th.
James Collier,	" 22d.
Daniel Bain,	" 26th.
James Cobb,	Nov. 7th.

I am very glad to state that the health of our company is somewhat better. Although many of our men are unable to perform duty, yet we have only two or three dangerous cases. I think the same is true to some extent, of the regiment Still there are many who will never open their eyes again upon their homes and the loved ones they have left behind.

The Surgeon of our regiment has resigned and gone home, his failing health having rendered this course necessary. It is reported that he avowed his intention to use every exertion to have our regiment ordered back to North Carolina. God knows how gladly such an order would be obeyed.

Dr. Millard, who was sent through the humane exertions of Mr. J. C. Blocker, arrived here yesterday morning and proceeded immediately to Blue Sulphur Springs to attend our sick brothers.

All the "Plough Boys" entertain a high sense of the obligations they are under to Mr. Blocker and the other patriotic citizens of Cumberland for the many kindnesses extended to them. Should the dastardly foe ever give us an opportunity we will endeavor to show ourselves worthy of these favors. The regiment is to be moved to-morrow to Blue Sulphur Springs, where most of our sick are.

Very Respectfully, J. A. M.

[We will be glad to hear from the writer as proposed.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FROM THE ANSON "O. K. BOYS."

HILL'S POINT, near Washington, N. C., Nov. 11.

The "O. K. Boys" have seen hard times for the past ten days. Scarcity of water—and what we get of the worst possible quality—hard work, exposure, badly managed commissary department, (no blame, however, attaching to Lt. Bryan, Acting Commissary of our Regiment,) and other things, have had their effect in causing some dissatisfaction; but most of these evils are being remedied and our men becoming daily more reconciled. Praises of our field officers are in the mouths of all, and all seem willing to lend their aid in making this one of the "crack regiments." Measles, severe colds, pneumonia and other diseases, though generally of a mild form, are prevailing in camp—some fifteen cases having occurred amongst the "O. K's",—but all, under the skillful treatment of our Company Surgeon, Dr. Battle, are now improving. With best wishes, yours, &c.

O. K.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Donations to the Soldiers, from the Ladies of Buckhorn District, Chatham county, N. C.:—

Miss Sally A Ragland 1 blanket, 4 prs wool socks, 2 towels, 2 pillows, 5 lbs soap; Miss C T Rollins 2 prs wool socks, 1 towel; Mrs R S Marks, 2 blankets, (1 heavy domestic, 1 common,) 1 bundle sage, 1 small bag pepper and snake root; Mrs C G Harrington and daughter, 8 prs wool socks; Mrs T Lawrence, 3 yds woolen jeans; Miss M g Sloan, 3 towels, 1 pr socks; Mrs J nes Stewart, 2 heavy home-made blankets, 1 towel; Miss Malinda Stewart, 2 prs socks; Miss Isabella S ewart, 2 prs socks; Mrs A Cotten, 3 yds wool cloth, 1 pr socks, 11 lbs soap 20 years old; Mrs Anna Deni-, 5 prs wool socks, 1 bundle red pepper; Mr James Perkins, 4 prs wool socks, 1 towel, soap, red pepper and sage, 1 pil ow slip; Mrs Mary Buchanan, 2 prs wool socks; Mrs Adaline Buchanan, 2 prs wool socks; Mrs Thos Ragland, 2 blankets; Miss Mary C Ragland, 1 pr socks, 2 towels, Miss E C Ragland, 1 pr socks; Miss Polly Bottle 12 lbs soap and sage; Mrs William Cross, 2 blankets, 2 pillows, 2 towels, 2 prs socks, 1 bundle red pepper; Mrs J A Harmon, 2 blankets, 1 pr socks; Mrs Thos Cross, 2 blankets, Miss Sarah Cross 2 prs socks; Mrs Louisa Cross, 1 pr socks; Mrs John Patridge, 2 prs socks, 2 prs gloves; Miss N E Patridge, 1 blanket; Mrs Mary Muns, 1 blanket; Miss Julia Milnes, 2 prs socks; Mrs Davis Abernathy, quilt, 1 pr sock; Mrs B H Jones, 2 prs socks; Mrs Wright Pipkin, 1 pr socks; Mi s Mary Pipkin, 1 pr wool socks; Mrs E J Pipkin, 1 pr wool socks; Mrs James Cotten, 1 pr wool socks; Mrs Eliza Cotten 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, 1 towel; Mrs Neal Gunter, 3 yds wool cloth, 3 prs socks.

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Miss Mary McCormick, 2 prs socks; Miss Catharine McCormick, 1 pair socks; Miss Mag Ochiltree, 2 pairs socks; Miss Bella Ochiltree, 3 wool comforts; Mrs Margaret Hooper, 2 quilts, 1 pr socks; Miss Mimie King, 3 prs socks; Miss Catharine Darroch, 5 prs socks.

Mrs Rev James McQueen, 1 doz towels, 2 prs socks; Mrs E McFadyen, 1 home-made dyed blanket, 1 comfort, 1 pillow and pillow-case, 2 prs wool socks, 1 sheet, Mrs Catharine D Monroe, 1 home-made dyed blanket, 1 woolen bed-cover, 6 prs woolen socks, 1 bundle cherry bark, 1 do sage, mustard and red pepper; Miss Flora E Monroe, 6 prs woolen socks, 7 Testaments, 1 neck comfort; Mrs A McDougald, 1 home-made dyed blanket, 1 woolen bed-cover, 1 quilt, 3 prs woolen socks; Mary A Robinson, 3 prs woolen socks.

For the 8th N. C. State Troops.—Miss Mary A Buie, 3 pairs woolen socks; Mrs Chas Monroe, 2 dyed blankets, 4 pillows and pillow cases, 3 towels, bundle pepper, old linen, 9 pairs woolen socks, 3 cotton, 7 Testaments.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Martin county, N. C., has sent $1665 worth of clothing to the volunteers since the 16th September.

Expected Home.—We understand that the Independent Light Infantry and the LaFayette Light Infantry, of Fayetteville, are expected to arrive here on this evening's mail train on their way home from Virginia.

We need scarcely add that these gallant troops are regarded here with hardly less pride, and will be received with a welcome hardly less warm, than that which they are sure to meet in their own town, although the circumstances of the case will of course interfere with those outward demonstrations which might be and would be made under different auspices.—*Wilmington Journal.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

To the Fayetteville Independent and Lafayette Light Infantry Companies.

Welcome home, ye braves! Noble deeds ye've done!
Ye have met the slaves,—Bethel's day is won.
Welcome to your homes again;
Peal the welcome, catch the strain,
Welcome every one.

Proudly doth your flag float upon the air:
Proudly doth its folds bear your hist'ry there.
Well ye've borne it in the fray,
Nobly have ye won the day,
Soldiers! everywhere. BY A SOLDIER.

Baptist State Convention.—This body convened on Wednesday last in the Baptist Church, and was called to order by Elder James McDaniel. Elder McDaniel was re-elected President for the ensuing year; Elders T. E. Skinner, T. R. Owen and S. E. Mason were elected Vice Presidents; Elder W. T. Brooks, Recording Secretary; Elder T. D. Huffham, Treasurer; and J. G. Williams, Auditor.

The introductory sermon was preached at night by Elder John Mitchell. The attendance of delegates is not as large as usual.—*Standard.*

Arrival of an English Steamer.—Information, as we learn, was received yesterday by the Government of the arrival of an English steamer. Her cargo consists of blankets, army stores—sufficient for four brigades—twenty-eight thousand stand of arms, saddles, ten rifled cannon, medicines &c. She cost £38,000 in England, and is regarded as a vessel of unsurpassed speed. Her commander, J. D. Bullock, formerly of the United States Navy, lately run a steamer between New Orleans and New York. His present vessel mounts one large swivel gun amidships. The cargo of this vessel, if her arrival is correctly reported, is specially valuable at this time.

Richmond Examiner, 14th.

The vessel itself, we understand, as well as the cargo, has been purchased by the Government.

DIED,

In Baltimore, on the 9th instant, of Consumption, MARY AUGUSTA, wife of John Easter, Jr. and second daughter of Mrs. Catharine Fitzharris of this town. The friends of the deceased in this town remember her in her youth as a truely pious Christian and devoted to good works. They will be comforted to know that she bore the trials of lingering disease, aggravated by the excitement and afflicting troubles of the place of her residence, with patience and resignation to the will of God; and that her last hours were soothed by all the offices of love and kindness, and her soul prepared for Eternity, by the ministrations of a faithful minister of God. She was from early youth a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and died in the comfortable hope of the blessed Gospel of Jesus.—COM.

On the 7th inst., Mrs. MARY W., wife of Dr. John G. Bredeaz, of Cascade, Rockingham co., N. C.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The non-publication of papers on Saturday, owing to the Fast day, deprives us of our usual late accounts for Monday's paper. We give all we have:

The Invasion of the State.—There are no tidings of special interest from the invaders at Port Royal. They seem to be strengthening themselves for a permanent occupation of the islands skirting the harbor of Port Royal, but have, as yet, made no advance in force towards the main. Measures are being taken to establish a line of defences across the low country, so as to confine the operations of the enemy to as narrow a compass as practicable. The headquarters of Generals Lee and Ripley are at Coosawhatchie. These accomplished officers are now busily engaged in locating and planning batteries at various points, so as to protect the railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah. Troops are rapidly concentrating to support the batteries. The Rutledge Mounted Riflemen were sent on Sunday to Beaufort, which is now quite deserted, except by negroes. This fine corps is charged with the preservation of order in the unfortunate town, and will, besides, perform scouting duty.

An entrenched camp is in course of construction on James Island, and batteries will be placed so as to sweep the various entrances to the inland passage south of Charleston.

We have received news from Bluffton, up to Sunday night. Orders had been issued to evacuate the town, and the troops were to leave the next (Monday) morning for Hardeeville. The general impression in the camp, when our informant left, was that Bluffton would be burned by us before abandoning it. In the event of the enemy showing himself upon the main, our generals are prepared to give him a crushing blow,

Charleston Mercury, 16th.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 15.—The Savannah Republican of this morning has a letter from Bermuda, which says that the Confederate steamer Nashville arrived there Oct. 31st, and was supplied with necessaries and well treated by the people.

It is reported in Savannah that the Federal fleet has not yet left Port Royal.

The Charleston Courier of this morning says that the Federals had seized a lot of negroes and took them on board the fleet. The Federals fired on our pickets near Buckingham on yesterday but none were hurt. The Federal force is represented as quite large.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—The general impression in Richmond is that we are on the eve of a great battle at Manassas.

Ion, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, of the 12th inst., says that he understands that the Federal advance will be expedited by the success of the fleet.

Great difficulty is experienced in Washington for supplies. A wagon train runs daily to Baltimore. The government is urged to seize the turnpike for its uses. Most of the regiments detailed for service in lower Maryland have returned.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.—The N. Y. Herald of the 12th inst., gives the following as the names of the Federal fleet disabled, ashore, and missing:

Belvidere, Florida, Commodore Perry, Ethan Allen, D. M. Petitt, Union, Ocean Express, Governor, and two gun-boats—names not known.

The news of the bombardment of Port Royal was received at Washington on Sunday the 10th, with exciting gratification in official circles.

Favorite parties in Rhode Island have been permitted to send ships to Southern ports, to be controlled by the fleet, with supplies for the Southern Union men, to be exchanged for cotton.

The recent elections in Maryland returned but six secession delegates to the Legislature. Bradford's majority for Governor is about 30,000. Hicks urges a special session of the Legislature, in order to place the State unequivocally in favor of the Union.

The Federals are reconnoitering in large force near our lines.

From Fortress Monroe, despatches of the 10th state that the Steamer Spaulding had arrived from Hatteras with the 20th Indiana Regiment on board. The officers say that it is almost impossible to remain long at the Inlet. The Regiment had suffered severely.

Col. Hawkins' N. Y. Regiment will return from Hatteras on the next trip of the Spaulding. Hundreds of the members of the Regiment are sick.

The Baltimore Sun of the 6th says that Gen. Beauregard is *en route* for Charleston. The News Sheet says that 11,000 additional yankee troops will, as soon as the transports return, be ready to embark, to reinforce the "Colony" at Port Royal.

The Schr. Carrie Sandford, Capt. ——, arrived here yesterday from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of 4,500 bushels salt, 71 bbls sugar, a quantity of arrow root, &c., &c. Very acceptable articles just at this time—no doubt a very large profit will be realized therefrom.

Wilmington Journal, 16th.

THE HOSTAGES FOR THE PRIVATEERSMEN.

The following is the official correspondence relating to the selection, by lot, of hostages for the prisoners of war now, or lately, on trial for their lives in Philadelphia, to which we referred a day or two ago:

C. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Nov. 9th, 1861.

Sir—You are hereby instructed to choose by lot from among the prisoners of war of highest rank one who is to be confined in a cell appropriated to convicted felons, and who is to be treated in all respects as if such convict, and to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of the prisoner of war Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia.

You will also select thirteen other prisoners of war, the highest in rank of those captured by our forces, to be confined in the cells reserved for prisoners accused of infamous crimes, and will treat them as such so long as the enemy shall continue so to treat the like number of prisoners of war captured by them at sea, and now held for trial in New York as pirates.

As these measures are intended to repress the infamous attempt now made by the enemy to commit judicial murder on prisoners of war, you will execute them strictly as the mode best calculated to prevent the commission of so heinous a crime.

Your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Acting Sec'y of War.

To Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, Richmond Va.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO,
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 11, 1861.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War:—Sir:—In obedience to instructions contained in your letter of the 9th inst., one prisoner of war of the highest rank in our possession was chosen by lot, to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia. The names of the six Colonels were placed in a can. The first name drawn was that of Colonel Corcoran, 69th Regiment N. Y. S. M., who is the hostage chosen to answer for Smith.

In choosing the thirteen, from the highest rank to be held for a like number of prisoners of war captured by the enemy at sea, there being only ten field officers, it was necessary to draw by lot three Captains. The first names drawn were Captains J. B. Ricketts, H. McQuade and J. W. Rockwood.

The list of thirteen will therefore stand—Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood; Lieut. Colonels Bowman and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere and Vogdes; Captains Ricketts, McQuade and Rockwood.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN H. WINDER, Brig. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO,
RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 12, 1861.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of War, Richmond:

Sir—In obedience to your instructions, all the wounded officers have been exempted as hostages, to await the result of the trial of prisoners captured by the enemy at sea. I have therefore made selections by lot of Captains H. Bowman and T. Keffer to replace Captains Ricketts and McQuade wounded.

The list of thirteen will now stand—Colonels Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Wood; Lieutenant Colonels Bowman and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere and Vodges; Captains Rockwood, Bowman and Keffer.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN H. WINDER, Brig. Gen.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 18.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon—Light receipts, selling at 24 to 25 cts.
Beef—On the hoof, 6; by retail, 6 to 10.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 25 to 30.
Coffee—Rio 40 to 50; stock nearly exhausted.
Cotton—9 cts.
Cotton Bagging—Stock light; worth 30 cts.
Cotton Yarn—Factory prices 22 cts. pr lb. for all Nos.
Brown Sheetings, 12½ by the bale.
Osnaburgs 12½. Feathers 40 to 45.
Flour—Family $8; Super 7 75.
Grain—Corn 75 to 80; Rye 1 25; Oats 40; Peas 75.
Hides—Dry 12½ to 15; green 6 to 7.
Lard 23 to 24.
Molasses—Very little on hand, retailing at 65 to 75.
Nails—$10 to 12 per Keg.
Iron—Swedes 7½; American 6 to 7.
Pork—Coming in in small quantities; bringing 8 to 10.
Salt—Liverpool per sack, $9, a very light stock on hand.
Shot—3 25 per bag.
Spirits—Peach Brandy, 1 50; N. C. Apple, 1 25; N. C. Whiskey, 1 10.
Sugars—Have declined; common brown by the Hhd. 10 to 11; better grades 15 to 18.
Tallow—17½
Wool—Unwashed, 25 to 80
Spirits Turpentine—17½ per gallon.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Wilmington, Bacon 22 to 24; Corn 62½; Flour $8 to 8 50; Molasses 60; Rice 8½ to 8¾; Salt $10; Tallow 13 to 15.

At Charleston, 56 bales of cotton sold during the week at 7½ to 8½. Receipts 270 bales. Rice 3½, a rise of 100 per cent., the government having purchased nearly all on hand. No other quotations.

At Petersburg, Flour 6 25 to $7; Corn 55 to 60; Salt sold at $16 50—and $20 is asked; Bacon 28; Coffee 75 to 80; Le

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Col. Styles' Georgia Regiment arrived at Hilton Head, five miles distant from the batteries, just as the firing began. They left for the scene of action at "double quick." A Yankee steamer of extraordinary speed, tried to intercept the Confederate steamer Savannah, but ran aground while making a short cut over a shoal place, and did not succeed in rounding the point towards which she was making. Forty-one vessels were in sight at 8 o'clock a. m., seventeen of which were transports, the rest all steamers. Col. DeSaussure's Regiment, nine hundred strong, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Summerville, S. C. The steamer St. Marys passed the steamer Gen. Clinch, at 10½ o'clock, having on board Gen. Ripley and Staff, bound for Port Royal.

Commodore Tatnall, with his marines, munitions and stores from the steamer Savannah, landed at Hilton Head, and went to Fort Walker to participate in the action.

Water communication with Charleston has been cut off by the blockade of Skull Creek. Reinforcements, both from South Carolina and Georgia, are now hurrying to the scene of action. Wilson's regiment leaves Tybee to-night

The practice of our artillerists at Hilton Head has been very bad, hence the successful passage of seven of the enemy's men of war. The transports re still outside. The loss on our side has, thus far, been slight, and our troops are in good heart. The firing of the Yankee war vessels was very accurate. Hilton Head, and not Bay Point as first reported, received the brunt of the enemy's attack. Our failure to sink any of the vessels which passed our batteries, is owing to the poor practice of our artillerists.

BEAUFORT, Nov. 7.—The enemy has lost one gunboat which was burned. Shells can be seen from here bursting in the woods. Our lines of communication are completely cut off, unless more troops are sent here, with artillery and cavalry. Four ships are now in sight, over the land and up as far as Skull Creek.

From the Savannah Republican, of the 9th, we copy the following:

Our force in the battery, while the fight was progressing, amounted to about 220 men, the rest of the troops being disposed in the rear and within the distance of a mile. The greater portion of the loss occurred outside, from the bursting of shells, which were rained over a large district of territory. The German artillery company from Charleston, who were on the fort, fought like tigers. Our men were ordered to retreat when their powder was nearly exhausted, the holding of the battery had become hopeless, and the enemy had it in their power to cut off their retreat. They left in good order, followed by a shower of shells from the ship.

Col. Werner, of the German Artillery, was in command of the fort. Gen. Drayton was also present throughout the fight, and Gen. Ripley arrived about 10 o'clock.

The garrison at Bay Point, commanded by Captain Stephen Elliott, made good their escape, and at last accounts were engaged in throwing up a battery at Port Royal Ferry, near Beaufort.

Capt. Wm. Elliott's company, which garisoned the work on Braddock's Point, south end of the island, retreated in small boats, and many of them, with their baggage, were picked up by the steamer Leesburg, from Savannah, and landed on the opposite shore. They burnt their stores, and left their tents behind them.

The Savannah (Ga.) News, of the 9th, has the following:

From various sources we have gathered the following.

The Fort Walker armament consisted of sixteen guns, nine of which bore upon the shipping, the balance being in position on the land side. Five or six of these guns, among them the 24-pound rifle cannon and one ten inch Columbiad, were disabled during the forenoon. Thus disabled and their ammunition exhausted, the garrison evacuated Fort Walker between three and four o'clock, retiring in the direction of Bluffton, leaving the guns in position and unspiked, having no spikes for that purpose.

Capt. Jacob Reed's artillery corps of the First Georgia Regiment of Regulars arrived at the scene of action on Wednesday night, and on yesterday bore a gallant part in the fight. Four or five of his men were killed early in the action. The corps lost two of their guns and several horses.

Col. Randolph Spaulding's Georgia Volunteer Regiment, commanded by Capt. Berry, were also in the engagement. They were marched to the beach where they received a galling fire of round shot and shell from the fleet, which, however, they were unable to return with their muskets.

Col. Wm. H Styles's Volunteer Georgia Regiment reached the scene of action at 11 o'clock, having marched from Skidaway—seven and a half miles distant—at the double-quick. But they were also unable to fire on the fleet, which was out of the range of their guns. The regiment had several killed and wounded by shells from the fleet. Our informant states that Col. Styles had two horses shot under him; and in the fall of one of them received a slight injury in the shoulder. The Colonel and his regiment was at one time exposed to a terrific shelling from the ships, and it is only surprising that more of them were not killed and wounded.

Colonel Randolph Spaulding, not being in command of his regiment, joined a corps belonging to another regiment, and engaged in the fight, as far as it was possible for the infantry to participate in it, with his musket on his shoulder.

Our informant assures us that seven Dahlgren guns from one of the frigates fired many shots on the hospital containing our wounded, hitting the building several times, notwithstanding the yellow flag was flying. The surgeons were compelled by this barbarous act to have our wounded moved further into the interior.

The Minnesota is reported to have been on fire three times from hot shot thrown from the batteries.

Col. Spaulding's regiment lost all its baggage, blankets, &c., but saved all their arms.

We understand that the loss on our side is about twelve killed and forty wounded. Dr. Buist, of Greenville, South Carolina, was instantly killed by a shell striking him in the head.

Of Col DeSaussure's regiment, stationed at Fort Walker, four were killed at the batteries and twenty wounded.

We understand that the Confederates lost no prisoners, except perhaps, one or two from Col. DeSaussure's regiment.

The killed were covered with blankets and left. The wounded were all placed on board of steamers, and will arrive in Savannah to-day.

The abandoned batteries were taken possession of by the enemy, and the United States flag waved over them as our troops retired.

The Charleston Courier, of the 9th, has an editorial on the subject of the fight, from which we make the following extract:

Before the overwhelming force against which they had to contend, the batteries, after making a gallant defence, were abandoned. The troops have been withdrawn from them and now, with the reinforcements fast hastening to their aid, await the landing of the invader. Our time has come! Our destiny is in our own hands. The God of Battles is the God of Justice, and under His eye we are to fight. And shall we ask for what do we fight? The answer is prompt: for all that makes life dear—for more than life itself. Our rights and our liberties are the stakes for which we are to play, and which we are to win—or die.

POCATALIGO, Nov. 8.—Gen. Drayton and his command retreated from Fort Walker in two steamers by Pope's Ferry, safely, and are now at Bluffton. The casualties reported are from thirty to forty killed and wounded.

General Dunnovant retreated with his command from Bay Point, via Lady's Island and Beaufort to Port Royal Ferry. This morning Captain Hamilton took off a company at Sawis Point, and landed with that and his own company at Port Royal and are now at Pocataligo. Beaufort probably will not be burned.

A great amount of Cotton on the Island will fall into the hands of the enemy. It has been determined to burn Bluffton if attacked. The great points of danger now are the rail road at Pocataligo, Charleston and Savannah.

Further from the Forts.—AUGUSTA, Nov. 11.—The Charleston Courier of this morning says that the Confederate loss at Fort Walker is supposed to have been about 100 in killed and wounded. The defence of the fort was a very gallant one. The fire of the enemy was terrific. One of the largest of the Federal steamers was struck twice and so much injured that she had to be towed off. Another was fired and it is supposed was destroyed. Only two of our men were wounded at the Bay Point fort. Part of the time the enemy's shot and shell were at the rate of 100 a minute.

GEORGETOWN, Nov. 11.—The wrecked Federal steamer Osceola has been overhauled and several hundred barrels of potatoes and other valuables have been secured. Her machinery will probably be saved.

The planters on the coast are destroying quantities of cotton, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Federals.

Beaufort, S. C.—A correspondent of the Yorkville Enquirer, writing from Beaufort, S. C., gives a description of the place as follows:

Beaufort is situated on Port Royal River, seventy-five miles from Charleston and sixty from Savannah. The harbor is very spacious, and deep enough to accommodate any war vessel in the world. It is said to be the second best harbor in America. The town is one of the oldest in the State, and usually contains about fourteen hundred inhabitants. The greater part of the male population is at present in the army. With the exception of Yorkville, it is the handsomest town we know of in the State, and in some respects surpasses even it. There are many beautiful residences; and evidences of wealth, luxury, and refinement are to be seen on all sides. The climate is almost tropical, and most delicious oranges can be bought here at 10 cents per dozen. Lemons, limes, figs and pomegranates are also abundant. The bay and surrounding waters abound with fish and oysters."

Later from Europe.—QUEBEC, Nov 4.—The Jura, from Liverpool, with advices of the 24th ult., has arrived.

Captain Semmes, of the privateer Sumter, had reached Liverpool in the steamer Edinburgh.

It was expected that the Bank of France would almost immediately adopt some new measures to palliate the existing financial crisis.

Sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the week 150,000 bales. The market closed excited, and prices had advanced ⅛ a 1d.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 2.

Prince Napoleon Reports in Favor of a Recognition of the Southern Confederacy—Alarm in England about the scarcity of Cotton—Premonitory Symptoms of Recognition.—PARIS, Oct. 18.—I was not mistaken in the information I gave you in my last, as to the favorable report Prince Napoleon had given to the Emperor of what he conceived to be the chances of success of the South The fact is now notorious, and the language he has held to more than one of the Ministers here makes it evident that, in his belief, the Union is broken forever. It is easy to see that the government journals have become more Southern in their views since his return. The "Constitutionel" of this morning inserts a letter from Manassas, flatly contradicting all that has been said about scarcity of food or difficulties of any sort among the rebels.

We are all watching with the most intense interest your military movements, and whatever may be the views of the Government, I am now more than ever satisfied that all popular feeling is on the side of the Union. Prince Napoleon told his cousin that he did not believe—

1. In the power of the Federal army to gain any important victory over that of the Confederacy.

2. That, admitting the possibility of the fact, it would on the morrow of victory be as far off its object as before.

3. That the whole Union, as comprised by the North, was a rope of sand. He gave his voice in favor of an early recognition of the South. I have not the slightest hesitation in stating this, as I am sure my information is authentic.

The government is very uneasy about the harvest returns, and again and again assurances are put forth by its semi-official organs that no effort shall be wanting to lower the present prices of bread. It is its apprehensions on this head that renders it so anxious about the cotton supply, the assurance of which it sees only in a recognition of the rebel States. A complete understanding exists between England and France on the subject, and any disaster to the Union army will be followed instanter by an acknowledgment of the South Nay, I am by no means sure that even a victory and rout under the auspices of Gen. McClellan would alter the matter.

The Blockade.—The London Economist closes an article against the involvement of England in a war with the U. S. on account of the want of cotton, and against the policy of the South in endeavoring to foment such a war, as follows:

"As far as England is concerned, we believe we may confidently assert that her interposition will be strictly limited to insisting that the blockade of every port announced to be closed shall be *bona fide*, efficient and continuous. She must take care that the blockading squadron shall be ample and impartial, shall be considerable enough really to prevent ingress and egress, and shall connive at the escape of no ships, and shall give papers to none. If these requirements are not fulfilled—and we are by no means satisfied on this head—then we are entitled, and are bound, to notify to the Government of the United States that the blockade of that port or that coast is not effective, is not therefore valid by the law of nations, cannot be recognized by us, and will not be respected by our ships. If we are vigilant enough in this respect, we apprehend that the blockade in several quarters will be found inadequate, and will have to be renounced. But this is a very different matter from interfering to "prohibit the blockade" altogether, on the ground that it is very mischievous to us. The one proceeding is strictly in accordance with international law and justice. The other is a flagrant and manifest violation of both."

Gambling Establishments Broken Up.—RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—Three fashionable gambling houses were broken up last night by the police and the dealers and bankers arrested, which proceedings have created considerable commotion among sportsmen here.

A Noble Example.—In this era of speculation and extortion, it is a positive relief to hear of a man who has regard for his fellows as well as for himself. We are credibly informed that in the county of Dinwiddie there is a gentleman owning a tannery, who refuses to receive more for his sole leather than 40 cents per pound. Tradesmen have repeatedly offered him 60 cents for his whole stock, which he has as often declined, preferring to sell in small lots to his neighbors and countrymen, at a fair profit. It is such men who obey the injunction to love their neighbors as themselves. How beautifully does such an example compare with men who ask almost ten times the prices they paid for their articles.

Petersburg Express.

It is somewhat odd that now Mrs. Winfield Scott has announced her speedy return from Europe, after many years absence, that her other half, Gen. Winfield Scott, announces that he is about to depart for Europe! Is it possible that the same hemisphere is too small to contain both the General and his wife at the same time? And has Mrs. Scott's coming home anything to do with the abrupt resignation of the General, coupled with the announcement that he is going from home?

Brisk Volunteering.—The following from the Louisville Journal is really a truthful (rare article for that paper!) account of how volunteering for the Yankees is progressing in that section of the State:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

CAMP ALL-PAY, Oct. 30, 1861.—*Gentlemen:* We are getting up a company of 100 captains and 4 high privates. We will draw three months' wages in advance. We have our quota of captains, but find great difficulty in getting the high privates. Large regiments of colonels might be raised in this way, and thus put down the rebellion that the preachers, editors, teachers, and politicians have brought upon us.

Respectfully yours, HOME GUARD RESERVE.

The Manassas Retreat Explained.—A Northern paper has discovered the cause of the retreat of the Yankee Army at Bull Run. It says: "When the battle was at its hottest point, and nearly won to our side, there came word that there were two vacancies in the New York Custom House. Hence the stampede of the leading officers. The men followed."

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 3, 1861. 87*tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Robert W Goldston, dec'd, at October Term of Moore County Court, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the limited time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

G. W. GOLDSTON, Adm'r

November 6, 1861. 73-3t

SOUTHERN PLOW MANUFACTORY.

I TAKE this method of informing the citizens of surrounding vicinity, that I have embarked into the PLOW business, and will shortly have on hand a good supply of

Wrought Subsoil Plows, Cast do.,

adapted for working either cast or wrought shares Also, Turning Plows, of various patterns and sizes, some of which as soon as I get my patterns completed, will be adapted for working either cast or wrought shares—necessary in these times.

In order that the public may know the high estimation in which these plows are held, I herewith submit the following certificates.

Peekskill Pattern (Wrought.)

BROWER'S MILLS, July 5, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have one of Tyson's two horse plows, No 20 A. I recommend it as a superior plow—running lighter and doing better work than the ordinary Pew, and is also less liable to choke in filthy land. ALF'D BROWER.

CARTHAGE, July 11, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have one of Tyson's two horse plows, No. 20 A. The plow is heavy, but the weight is of advantage in making the plow run steady, and also in taking hard ground. I recommend it as superior to the Pew or any other plow that I ever used. NOAH RICHARDSON

BROWER'S MILLS, July 25, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have one of Tyson's two horse plows, No. 19½ A. I would not be without the plow for twice what I gave for it.

EDMOND WADDILL

BROWER'S MILLS, July 26, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have one of Tyson's plows, No. 19 A. It is, without doubt, the best plow that has ever been on my plantation

GEORGE BROWN

WATSON'S BRIDGE, Aug. 1, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have one of Tyson's plows, No. 18½ A I recommend it as superior to the Pew, Richmond, Salisbury or any other plow that I ever tried. W. D. HARRINGTON.

PROSPERITY, Aug 25, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have used of the kind of plows now manufactured by B. Tyson, I paid in New York $5 for 18 A. In my opinion they can't be beat. R. W. GOLDSTON.

SUBSOIL PLOWS.

CARTHAGE, Aug. 28, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the past season I used one of Tyson's subsoil plows. I recommend it as just the thing this country needs. By planting less, subsoiling, and planting it thicker (which subsoiling will enable you to do) and cultivating fast, I think the product will be increased at least 25 per cent. over and above what is ordinarily made off of the whole. They are of light draft (for the depth they go) and do the work thoroughly. E B. HARRINGTON.

For anything further as to these plows, I refer to Rev. Noah Richardson and to Mr. W. D. W. Dye, Buffalo. I am also manufacturing turning plows, of three different sizes with subsoils attached, working two, three and four horses, thus saving a hand and doing the work of two plows. Prices from $10 to $15.

My plows are all put up of good material and will compare favorably with Northern work. And having worked at the plow business North and being desirous of improving the plows among my countrymen, I embarked into this business solely for that purpose. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Oct. 30. BRYAN TYSON.

WANTED.

WISHING to enlarge my Agricultural Works, I want a COPARTNER to engage therein. A man of energy, mechanical genius, and some means preferable. A location in the Coal and Iron section on Deep River desirable. For further particulars, address, at Moonshanne, Moore County, N. C.,

BRYAN TYSON.

Oct. 30. 70-3t

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Bank of Fayetteville for the issue of a certificate for TWELVE SHARES of the stock of said Bank, in lieu of the certificate of stock lost or destroyed, No. 242, dated 8th August 1850, in the name of Mary Murphy.

JOHN A. MURPHY, Adm'r of Mary Murphy.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 22. 51*8mpd

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY on HAYMOUNT, will be re-opened on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

Terms, per Quarter of 10 weeks:

English,	$7 50
Classical,	10 00
Contingent,	25

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.

August 19, 1861. 49tf

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	16 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞ One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the beginning of the 2d Quarter.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—Commences 1st October.
Ends 17th February.
2d Session.—Commences 18th February.
Ends 6th July.

T. C. HOOPER, Principal.

Sept 9, 1861. 77tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents a 4 make payment.

☞ STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A M until 3 o'clock P. M.

Sept. 12 57-tf

WANTED,

A SPAN of good sound draft HORSES, not over 8 years old

JNO. C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y, Comd'g N. C. Arsenal.

For Rent.

THE Store on Hay Street, between the Crockery Store and D. & W. McLaurin's Store, and at present occupied by them. Possession given 1st September.

For terms, apply to D. & W. McLaurin, or S. T Hawley & Son.

August 15, 1861 48-tf

Timber Wanted.

PARTIES having seasoned WHITE OAK TIMBER from one and a half to six inches in thickness, and from six to twenty inches in width, and wishing to dispose of the same, can find a purchaser by applying in person or by letter to the undersigned at the Arsenal.

JOHN C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y, Comd'g Arsenal.

Fayetteville, Aug. 21, 1861. 50-tf

CARD!

A FEW LADIES can be accommodated with board at the Seminary.

T. C. HOOPER.

Sept. 12 56-

Cotton Yarn.

APPLY to C. B. Mallett or Messrs. Bay & Pearce.

C. B. MALLETT, Ag't.

October 19, 1861. 67tf

Notice to Soldiers' Friends.

I HAVE made arrangements with Capt M. A. Bledsoe of the Quarter Master Department, to forward to any Company, or to any member of any Company from Cumberland County, any article of clothing that their friends may desire to send them. R. W. HARDIE.

Oct. 16 66-tf

RECRUITS WANTED.

WANTED 25 men for the 5th Regiment N C. State Troops, Army of Manassas. Each recruit will be paid a bounty of $15 as soon as mustered into Service, and $11 per month during term of enlistment. Those desiring to enlist will apply to me at the office of J G Shepherd Esq

JAS. C. DOBBIN, Jr.

Oct. 16th 1861. 66-tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES

Dec'r 28. 83tf

Sale of Slaves.

ON FRIDAY the 22d of November next, we shall sell at Auction, at the late residence of William Ingram, deceased, in Randolph county,

Ten valuable Young Slaves,

Men, Women and Children. Also, CORN and other property.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser's giving bond with approved security.

A. J. KEARNES, } Adm'rs
W. A. WATSON, }

Oct'r 24, 1861. 71*ts

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, on the 17th of October last, a negro boy named JUNIUS. The said boy is medium black, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 160 to 170 pounds. When last heard of he was making his way towards Goldsboro, where he has a great many friends and acquaintances The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or lodged in any jail so that I get him in person.

D. McNATT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1. 72-*tf

ERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. R. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor

May 1, 1861. 19-tf

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge. DAVID McDUFFIE.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably larking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.

G. D. BAKER.

Cumberland county, July 16. 40-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

A. M. CAMPBELL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

—will attend to the sale of—

Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

June 24, 1861. 34-6m

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,

AT

Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.

50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State. J. K. KYLE.

Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

300 BAGS TABLE SALT.
10 bbls. No. 1 Coffee Sugar.
A few bbls. extra N. C. Rye and Corn Whiskey.
Rice, Flour, Pepper, &c. &c. For sale by
McMILLAN & LINEBERRY.
At the Store formerly occupied by J. H Roberts & Co.
Hay street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov'r 4, 1861. 71-4tpd

Large Steam Engine for sale by

E. F. MOORE

Nov'r 4, 1861. 71-4tpd

COAL.

THE undersigned having made arrangements for the exclusive supply of COAL from the Egypt Mines, North Carolina, is prepared to make engagements for supplying the same. Application must be made to T. S. Lutterloh, my agent in Fayetteville, or in Charleston, South Carolina, to

JAMES BROWNE,
Market Wharf, Corner of East Bay.

Nov. 1. 71-1mpd

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, are requested to meet at the Court House in this City at 7 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, 19th day of November next.

Business of very great importance requires a full and punctual attendance.

By order of the President.

P. F. PESCUD, Sec'y.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 29. 71-tn

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel,
Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & Co.

Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 70-tf

WANTED

FOR CONFEDERATE SERVICE,

Thirty good, reliable, unmarried Men,

TO enlist for THREE YEARS or DURING THE WAR, and to be stationed at the Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, unless specially required for other service. Pay from Eleven to Twenty-Two Dollars per month (with such an amount additional as merit will warrant) with rations, quarters, medical attendance, &c.

I desire no one to enlist who shall not have made up his mind to be governed by the Regulations and Articles of War for the Government of the Confederate Army.

JNO. C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y, C. S. A.
Comd'g A. & Armory

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1861.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

1500 PIECES CALICO;
500 PIECES LAWNS;
Black and Colored Silks,
Irish Linen and Diapers,
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 11,
Men and Boy's Clothing.

With a large assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

All of which were purchased at Auction and private sale by the package at panic prices, and will be offered cheap by wholesale or retail.

April 11, 1861. 12tf

Who will go into the Enterprise?

SUPPOSING that there are those having capital they would like to invest in putting into speedy operation divers classes of manufacture which must now be established in the South, I would take this method to inform any such, that I have a never-failing WATER-POWER, (with plenty of room,) at the Merchant Mills in the centre of Fayetteville, N. C., capable of running any machinery of light order, and would be pleased to have the same profitably employed.

B. McDANIEL

October 5, 1861. 68tf

MAKEPEACE & M'RAE.

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;

French, High Post, Cottage and Common

BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring on hand or made to order of any size. LOUNGES, Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather,

and Plastering Hair

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A W Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us, and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

FAYETTEVILLE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 36
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 45
Total,	$272,765 81

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid,	$29,688 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook.
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen. Traveling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1860. 21-1y

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30 1-*

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860 79tf1y

Blank Warrants for sale.